

# فلسطين وكوبا

نضال مشترك ضد  
الامبريالية والصهيونية

**Palestine and Cuba.. Joint struggle  
against Imperialism and Zionism.**  
Cuba et Palestine.. Lutte commune  
contre L'Impérialisme et le Sionisme.  
Cuba y Palestina... Lucha comun anti Imperialista  
y anti Sionista.



المهرجان العالمي الحادي عشر للطلبة والشبيبة - كوبا

# Palestine

P.L.O.  
information  
bulletin

Vol. 4 No. 15  
31 August 1978

ISRAEL:  
A STATE  
OF  
TORTURE



## TO OUR READERS....

Solidarity is an important weapon in helping the oppressed peoples of the world win their struggles. Solidarity with the Palestinian people is an indispensable factor for the continuity of our just struggle and just cause. We are very grateful for the solidarity and support of all the honourable peoples of the world with the Palestinian cause. We have many friends all over the world, but our enemies are still strong and fierce. They have better weapons and equipment, their means are limitless.

The forces of liberation, on the other hand, possess limited means and equipment, but they have unlimited determination and will of continuous sacrifice for their just causes. However, we are the emerging forces and the forces of aggression are the declining ones. The future belongs to us for they have already had the past.

We thank all our friends all over the world for the letters of support and encouragement which you have sent to us.

We hope to continue on the road to victory.

# Palestine

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## EDITORIAL

# THE PALESTINIANS AND CAMP DAVID

Although the PLO is neglected and ignored there, the Palestine question overshadows the Camp David Summit. Still the Palestinian cause constitutes the crux of the Middle East conflict, which cannot be by-passed or dropped out. Since the occupation of the Sinai, the Golan Heights, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is but a repercussion of the Palestine question, it is useless to start dealing with the branches and to forget the trunk.

The Camp David summiteers will talk about the Palestinians because they became an important figure in the Middle East equation. They will talk about the Palestinians because nothing can be settled in the Middle East without them. But as long as the declared policy of the US administration and the Israeli expansionists is to ignore the Palestinians and to liquidate their cause, they prefer to talk about them while they are absent.

The US administration, the Israelis and their agents in the region will continue to plot against the Palestinians in Camp David and elsewhere. Brzezinski has uttered his "By, by PLO" already last December, and the attempts will continue to settle the Middle East conflict without the PLO, and at the expenses of the Palestinian rights. Whatever the outcome of the Camp David Summit may be, the Palestinians will remain, and their cause will remain unsolved.

The Camp David Summit will not yield any great success, nor will it contribute to a real and just settlement of the Middle East conflict. The Camp David Summit will prolong the state of tension in the region and will buy time for the Israeli aggressors and expansionists. Due to

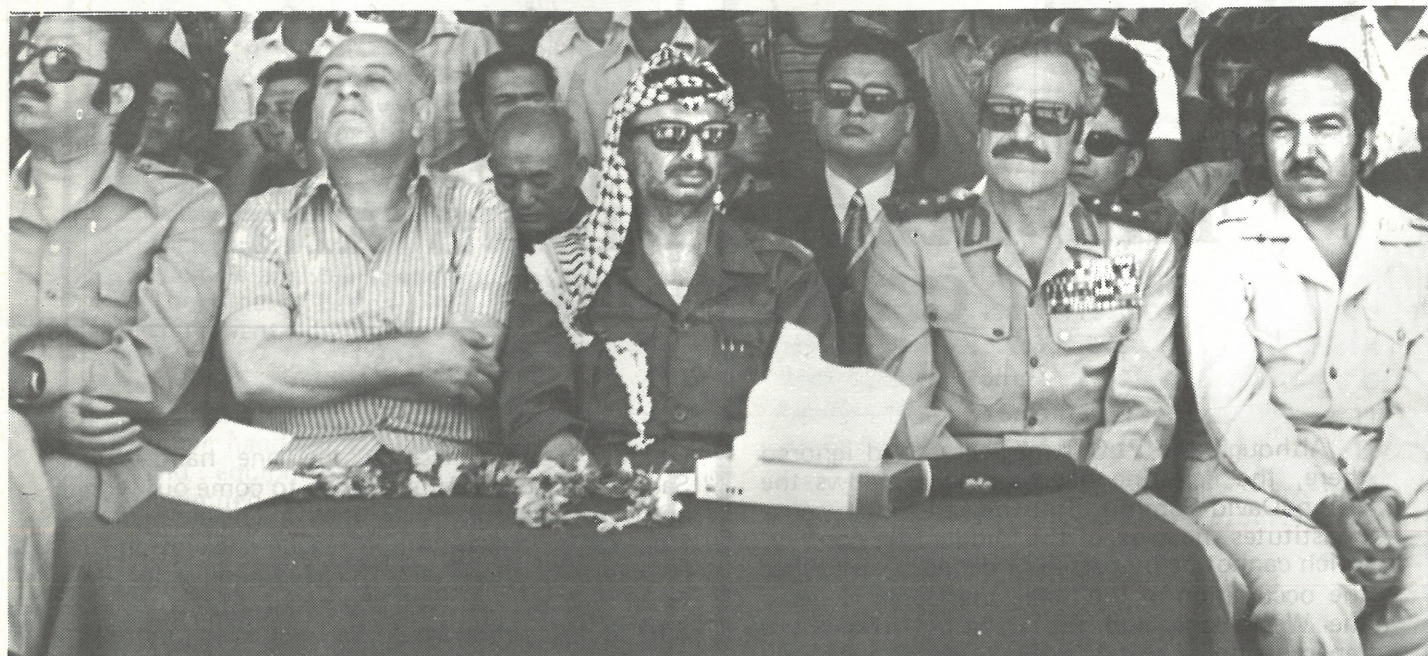
Begin's intransigence on the one hand, and Sadat's and Carter's insistence to come out with any result on the other, they might agree on a face-saving declaration: A vague declaration of principles without any fixed schedule for an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories. Such a declaration could be used as an umbrella for Sadat, under which a bilateral accord on Sinai can be signed. With this vague declaration, Carter and Begin will carry on their policy in the Middle East. A small success for Sadat will serve to continue splitting the Arab solidarity front, and engaging other Arabs like Hussein in the negotiations together with Sadat. They will continue their refusal to recognize the PLO and the conspiracies against it, and the Palestinians will remain deprived of their rights to self-determination and establishing their own independent state. Furthermore, Begin will carry on with his settlement policy in the occupied territories and delay any significant Israeli withdrawal.

Sadat will be bribed with some dollars or some US investments, in order to keep him on the US-Israeli line. But those dollars will not ease the ailing Egyptian economy, and Sadat will not solve neither of his main headaches, neither the national nor the economic one. It is already clear, too, that Begin will not withdraw from Mount Sinai, because "Moses would be angry with him".

After some time the glamour of Camp David will disappear, and Sadat will see himself confronted with the same situation of no peace and no war - a situation which the Israelis and the US seem to like most.



# PALESTINE NOTES



From left to right: Talal Naji, Khaled al-Fahoum, Yasser Arafat, Mustafa Tlas, Abu Jihad attending Dalal al-Mughrabi session.

## YASSER ARAFAT MEETS PALESTINIAN COMMANDO FIGHTERS IN ARQOUB

On the 15th of August 1978, Chairman Arafat met with Palestinian commando fighters in the Arqoub region in South Lebanon, with whom he discussed current developments and the situation of the Revolution on the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels.

The meeting was also attended by Abu Jihad, member of the Fateh Central Committee and the General Command of the Assifa forces, a number of PLO representatives abroad, Sheiykh Muhammad al-Khatib, Fathei Zaki, and the Mukhtar of Aita Al-Fakhar village and a number of the village notables.

## ARAFAT SPEAKS AT THE DALAL AL-MUGHRABI TRAINING SESSION CEREMONY

In Damascus, on the 18 August 1978, under the auspices of PLO

Chairman Yasser Arafat and in the presence of Abu Jihad and Abu Maher, members of the Central Committee and of the General Command of the Assifa forces, and of the Deputy General Commander of the Syrian armed forces and Defence Minister, Lt. Gen. Mustafa Tlas and a large number of Palestinians and Syrians, the Fateh Ashbal and Zahrat institution sponsored the graduation ceremony of the Dalal Al-Mughrabi training session in Adra near Damascus. On the occasion Arafat delivered a speech, in which he asserted the close national and historical union between the Palestinian Revolution and Syria in the face of the conspiracy plotted by U.S. imperialism, Zionism and their agents, who in Lebanon are trying to strike at Syria and the Palestinian Revolution through the isolationist forces, saying: "They are conspiring against us both, but we are sure that we and Syria will inevitably be victorious over our enemies."

Arafat then added that the conspiracy against the Revolution has various facets, whether political — from Jerusalem, to Ismailia, to Leeds, and tomorrow to Camp David — or whether military — through the isolationists in Lebanon and Israel in the South. "There are more over", he added, "conspiracies against leaders and cadres of the Palestinian Revolution and PLO representatives abroad."

## FATEH-PFLP COMMUNIQUE ON CONSOLIDATING NATIONAL UNITY

In a communiqué released on 20th August 1978, delegations representing the leaderships of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement —Fateh— and the Popular Front of the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) agreed on the following three points:

**First:** The importance of taking rapid and effective action towards

the achievement of national unity in the Palestinian theater.

**Second:** That the political differences in the ranks of the Palestinian Revolution are understood internationally, and that the only sound way to solve these contradictions is through democratic dialogue.

On this basis, Fateh and the PFLP pledge to preserve and respect democratic dialogue as the foundation for work in the Palestinian theater, and not to exploit this democratic atmosphere to harm the Revolution.

**Third:** That the dangerous situation surrounding the Palestinian Revolution demands a high level of caution to protect the people, the Revolution and its acquisitions in light of both organizations' belief in the importance and urgency of the mission of protecting the people and revolution, which requires coordination within the framework of the PLO."

The communique concluded: "The conspiracies plotted against the Palestinian Revolution are aimed at liquidating the Palestinian camp. This makes it imperative for the Revolution to shoulder its responsibility in reunifying its ranks so as to protect the cause and the victories of our people, and to continue our Revolution's march towards victory."

## CHAIRMAN ARAFAT RECEIVES DEMOCRATIC YEMENI ENVOY

Chairman Yasser Arafat met on the 21st of August 1978, with an envoy of Democratic Yemen, Muhammad Eido Al-Shatfa, who delivered to him a special message from the Yemeni President, Ali Nasser

Muhammad, on the latest political developments. The message moreover expressed Yemen's firm support for the Palestinian Revolution in the face of all conspiracies. The meeting was also attended by the Chargé d'affaires of the Democratic Yemeni Embassy in Beirut, Ali Aidrouf.

## ABU JIHAD RECEIVES GDR CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

On the 22nd of August 1978, Abu Jihad, member of the Fateh Central Committee and of the General Command of the Assifa forces, received the Chargé d'Affaires of the German Democratic Republic's Embassy in Beirut. During the meeting, discussion focused on the Zionist air raid a day before on Burj al Barajneh and Damour, on the current situation in the region and on the up-coming Camp David Summit, "Palestine" learned.

The GDR Chargé d'Affaires also reaffirmed his country's support for the Palestinian Revolution and his people's solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle.

## ABU MAHER RECEIVES KOREAN AND CHINESE AMBASSADORS

Fateh Central Committee member Abu Maher at noon, on 22 August, 1978, separately met with the Chinese and the North Korean Ambassadors to Syria. During both meetings, discussions centered on the latest developments on the Arab and international levels.

## FATEH LEADERS MEET WITH PFLP, PDF, PSF AND PLF REPRESENTATIVES

During the 3rd week of August 1978, the Palestinian arena has witnessed a series of important meetings with several factions of the Palestinian Revolution.

The Fateh Central Committee held a series of important meetings following a meeting with a PFLP delegation which resulted in a joint communique that stressed the importance of democratic dialogue and joint work within the framework of the PLO.

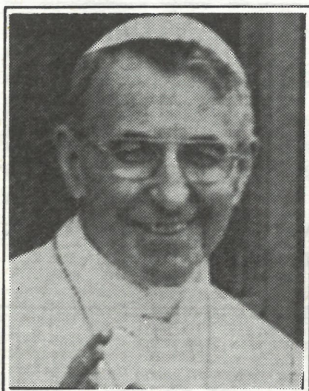
A four-hour long meeting took place on the same day between representatives of the Fateh Central Committee and a delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, during which Fateh-PDF relations were discussed and an overall review of the previous negative stages was conducted, and as a result of which a decision to hold future meetings was taken.

Fateh held two other important meetings with the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front and the Palestinian Liberation Front, during which bilateral relations for the benefit of the independence of the Palestinian cause had been discussed. Both meetings resulted in the decision that a representative of each Front should participate in the PLO Central Council meeting on 23 August 1978.

Fateh Central Committee is expected to hold further meetings with the leaders of all Palestinian Revolution factions so as to consolidate the unity of the Palestinian stand and to protect it from all conspiracies aimed at exploding the situation on the Palestinian arena.



# PALESTINE NOTES



New Pope urges for just Middle East peace.

## ARAFAT CONGRATULATES NEW POPE

On 28 August, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, sent a cable of congratulations, in his own name and in the name of the Palestinian people and their Revolution, to Pope John Paul I on his elections to the Papal see. In the cable, Arafat expressed the Palestinian people's hope that Pope John Paul I will support the Palestine cause, so that the Palestinian people who have suffered for the past 30 years, will be accorded justice.

## THE PLOT BEHIND THE FAKHANI BOMBING

Commenting on the murderous bomb attack against a building of the Beirut Fakhani quarter, on 12 August 1978, through which over 100 Palestinian and Lebanese civilians, and militants from various Palestinian factions lost their lives, Falestin Al-Thawra, the PLO Official Organ, declared on 16 August 1978:

"The U.S. and Zionist media try to cover up the responsibilities of the CIA and Shin Bet for this crime

and aim at destroying the Palestinian Revolution's reputation internationally, and at harming its international support through presenting a distorted picture of the PLO and the relationship amongst its various factions. All this is in line with Sadat's capitulationist policy, aimed at shattering the Palestinian cause and dividing it amongst the various would-be Arab guardians. The U.S. and Israeli intelligence operation in Fakhani which aims at spreading chaos and confusion in the ranks of the Palestinian Revolution falls in the context of this diabolic plot."

## PLO CENTRAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION

In a communique released following its extraordinary meeting in Damascus on 25 August 1978, the PLO Central Council, headed by the President of the Palestinian National Congress, Khaled Al-Fahoum, and attended by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Arafat, affirmed that it had discussed the issue of national unity, the latest developments enveloping the Palestinian cause, especially the forthcoming meeting at Camp David, and the armed terrorism practiced by the Iraqi regime against the PLO. They agreed on the following points:

### First: National Unity:

The PLO Central Council, which has followed the meetings and the constructive dialogues conducted between the various Palestinian Re-

volution factions for the purpose of achieving national unity expresses its deep satisfaction throughout the meetings.

In its effort to achieve national unity in the shortest time possible, the PLO Council decided to form a committee made up of PLO Executive Committee members representatives of factions of the Palestinian Revolution on the highest levels, and some PLO Central Council members — the purpose being to follow up the current dialogue on unity, and to encourage a definite approach toward it.

### Second: Political Developments and Camp David:

The PLO Central Council sees the forthcoming meeting at Camp David as a further step in Sadat's policy of giving concessions which benefit U.S. imperialism and Zionism and as a new imperialist — Zionist conspiracy against the Palestinian cause and Arab Liberation in general. The PLO Central Council stresses that the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in rejecting this summit meeting which may result in self-rule, a three Party administration, or a revival of Jordanian rule in the occupied territories, affirms that neither Sadat nor any other ruler has the right to represent the Palestinian people, talk on its behalf or attempt to give up the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The PLO Central Council more-

over considers the intensification of the U.S. — Israeli — Isolationist conspiracy in the Lebanese theatre against the unity of Lebanon and its people which is aimed at dealing a blow to Syria and the Palestinian Revolution as part of the current plot to impose a U.S. capitulationist settlement. The Council affirms the PLO's determination to confront the conspiracy on the Lebanese theatre by abiding by the agreements concluded between the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese authorities and through consolidating the militant relationship with the national and progressive Lebanese forces and with Syria.

### Third: Condemning Iraqi Terrorism:

The Central Council is horrified at the terrorist activities launched by the Iraqi regime against the PLO, which resulted in the martyrdom of the militants Said Hamami, Ali Nasser Yasin, Ezzedine Kalak, Adnan Hammad and three martyrs at the PLO office in Islamabad; and consequently condemns this cowardly conspiracy and holds the Iraqi regime nationality and historically responsible for these actions. The Council moreover calls for a halt to the criminal campaigns against the Palestinian Revolution and asks the Arab peoples to condemn and oppose such policies so as to preserve the Palestinian people and their armed Revolution.

In view of the danger of this current stage of Palestinian and Arab struggle, the PLO stresses the importance of consolidating national unity between all factions of the Palestinian Revolution within the PLO. It moreover stresses the outstanding and important role played by Palestinian citizens in occupied Palestine in confronting Zionist occupation, calls on them to double their resistance against all conspiracies concocted by the Zio-

nists under various guises.

The PLO Central Council stresses the importance of consolidating the militant relationship with Syria on all levels in order to jointly confront all capitulationist settlements imposed on the Arab nation.

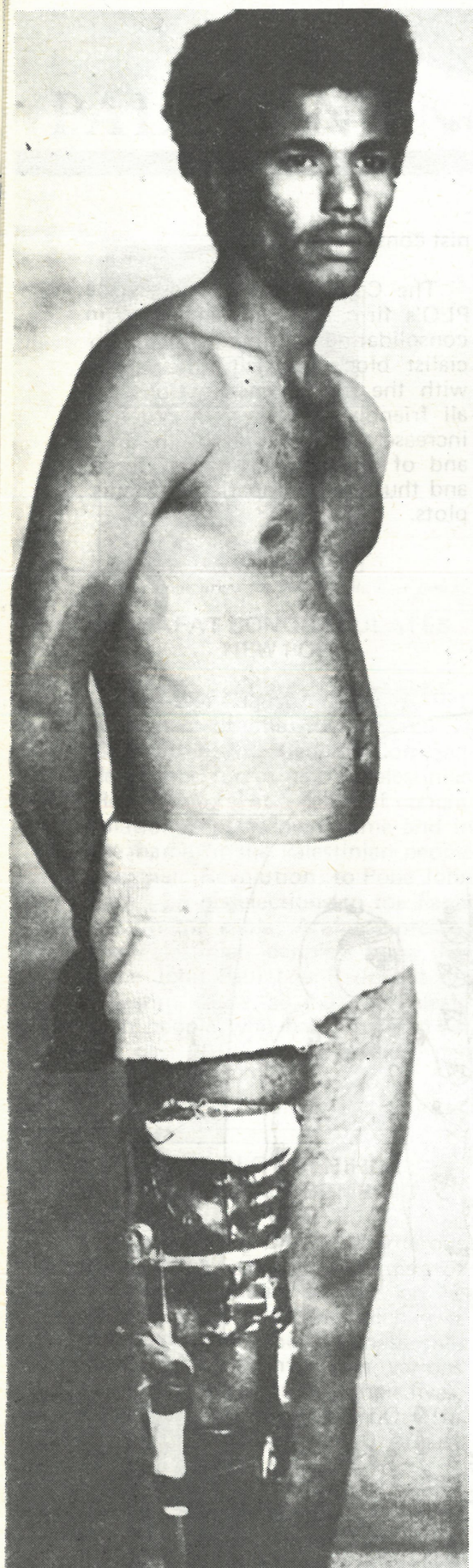
The Council stresses the importance of consolidating and supporting the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and calls on all the Front's parties to adopt the necessary measures that will increase their effectiveness in confronting the current U.S. imperialist — Zio-

nist conspiracy.

The Council finally stresses the PLO's firm and constant stand in consolidating relations with the Socialist bloc, especially the USSR with the non-aligned nations and all friendly countries, in order to increase the potential of the PLC and of all Arab Liberation force; and thus defeat imperialist-Zionist plots.







Imprisoned Said Dagher Rawi lost a leg during interrogation by Zionist hangmen

## ISRAEL:

# A REGIME OF TORTURE

During the past few weeks, occupied Palestine witnessed campaigns of fascist persecution and arrests against the Palestinian people, on the grounds of their belonging to the Palestinian Revolution. The Palestinian people there strongly support their sole legitimate representative, the PLO; so the Zionist authorities launch such fascist campaigns, pass repressive sentences and torture the Palestinian detainees in order to suppress the Palestinian masses and then impose capitulationist schemes.

### TORTURE OF CHILDREN

Palestinian prisoners in Zionist jails still continue their hunger strike in protest at the inhuman conduct and torture practised on them by the Zionist interrogators and jailers. The Zionists even imprison and torture children. An ex-Israeli soldier, Nodav Carmel-Katz, now living in the U.S.A., says that he was in a place "in the Jordan valley near the Jiftlik Palestinian refugee camp which had been levelled by the Israeli authorities immediately after the 1967 war. I saw five young Palestinian Arabs blindfolded and handcuffed lying face down in the blazing sun. A number of Israeli soldiers were kicking them, beating them mercilessly for a few hours. No food or water was given to them." (1)

### THE ZIONIST STATE LINKED WITH TORTURE

The racist Zionist sentences of

imprisonment against the Palestinian people are increasing. But the Arab Palestinian masses, although hundreds of militants are imprisoned for life, are, in return, escalating their resistance, sacrifices, and daily confrontation against Zionist brutality. For more than half a century, terrorism and torture have been basic constituents of the Zionist policy. The establishment of the Zionist state has been coupled with the ugliest phases of terrorism and torture practised by Zionism against the Palestinian people.

A Sunday Times "insight team", after investigating the Zionist maltreatment of Palestinian detainees, concluded that "torture of Arab prisoners is so widespread and systematic that it cannot be dismissed as rogue cops exceeding orders. It appears to be sanctioned at some level as deliberate policy." (2) The techniques of torture by the Zionist interrogators to obtain information from Palestinian prisoners "place Israel's practice firmly in the realm of torture. Prisoners are often hooded or blindfolded or hung by their wrists for long periods. Many are sexually assaulted, others are given electric shocks. At least one detention centre has a specially constructed 'cupboard', about two feet square and five feet high, with concrete spikes set in the floor." (3)

The Zionist persecution of the militant Palestinian inhabitants in the occupied Arab territories increases continuously, and the Palestinians face the most atrocious



methods of terrorism and fascism. A big number of detainees have died during torture and interrogation by Zionist intelligence officers. This year, on May 28, a Palestinian Arab lawyer, Farid Ghanem, passed away under torture while serving a prison sentence in an Israeli jail. Even Americans from the U.S.A., which supplies the Zionist entity with everything, are subjected to imprisonment on false grounds. Sami Ismail, a Palestinian with U.S. nationality, was sentenced, last June, to 15 months in jail. Since the Zionists arrested him, he has been tortured to extract a false confession of an alleged relationship to the Palestinian Revolution.

### ATTESTATION OF A MEDICAL COMMITTEE

The Zionist authorities, last May, refused to give permission to a medical committee sent by the World Health Organization to visit Gaza Jail to observe the bad situation of the Palestinian detainees at first hand. There were 550 Palestinian prisoners in the jail. The report of the medical committee said that Ashkelon Jail contains 485 Palestinian prisoners living in



# ISRAEL:



cells of 12 persons each, and 300 prisoners are imprisoned for life.

## A SWISS LEAGUE REPORT

A Swiss League for Human Rights visited the occupied West Bank, from 26 June to 2 July, 1977, to form a concrete idea concerning the situation of the inhabitants of the occupied territories. The Swiss delegation reported that forms of torture in Israeli prisons include the following:

"1 — Burning by applying lighted cigarette butts to any part of the body.

2 — Using irritants (powders or sprays), which cause itching or sharpen the pain brought on by other forms of torture.

3 — Beating by sticks, canes or bludgeons.

4 — Electric shocks applied to all parts of the body, especially and particularly to sensitive parts (ears, genitals).

5 — Forcing bottles or other objects up the rectum or the vagina.

6 — Pulling finger nails.

7 — A form of torture known as "the waterdrop", which consists of causing a drop of water to fall at regular intervals, and for hours on end, over an individual who cannot escape it. This form of torture frequently leads to insanity.

8 — Exposing an individual, in the nude, to full sunlight for hours on end.

9 — The so-called "balance" torture, which consists of balancing an individual for hours on end, either by strapping him to a swing or by suspending him.

10 — The so-called "tiger cage", which consists of locking the individual inside a cage too small for standing up or for stretching, so that he is forced to crouch. The floor of the cage may be encrusted with sharp spikes.

11 — Depriving an individual of sleep for several days.

12 — Suspending by the feet or hands.

13 — Plunging an individual in an icy bath, then plunging him in a boiling one, and repeating the process.

14 — Locking the individual inside a place with wild dogs and cats.

15 — Prolonged and systematic use of lacrimatory agents.

16 — Forcing an individual to lap his food directly off the floor."

## ISRAELI RULERS HAVE BEEN TERRORISTS

There is no doubt, then, that Israel is a regime of torture, and since Menahem Begin's government took power, says the progressive Israeli lawyer, Felicia Langer, "..... every day practical actions have become tougher. Israeli extremists with power feel freer to do whatever they want because it will not be punished. I am not speaking of the judges but of the police, prison guards, soldiers guarding prisoners, and so on." (4)

It is well known that the personalities governing now in Israel, such as Menahem Begin, had been terrorists and leaders of murder and sabotage gangs before they became ministers, members of the Knesset or leaders of the terrorist Zionist army.

- 1) "The Sunday Times," June 19, 1977
- 2) Ibid.
- 3) Ibid.
- 4) "Newsweek," August 7, 1978

## PALESTINIAN PRISONERS START HUNGERSTRIKE, COMMITTEE FOR DEFENCE OF PALESTINIAN PRISONERS CALLS FOR SUPPORT



The Committee for the Defence of Palestinian Prisoners in Israeli jails held a press conference at the Palestinian National Front office in Beirut, on August 21, to explain the situation of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails, after a hunger strike was declared by the prisoners in protest against the inhuman conditions of their imprisonment. Abdel Jawwad Saleh, PLO Executive Committee member and President of the Committee read a communique at the press conference, which said that there are more than five thousand Palestinian militants, among them old people, woman and children in Israeli jails many of whom suffer from poor health, and their rights have been ignored by the Israeli authorities. These conditions, in addition to the vicious physical offensive launched against them by the prison administration in order to break their morale, forced them to stage a hunger strike starting August 15, 1978. After further describing the ill-treatment which Palestinian detainees suffer from in Israeli jails, the communique called for more solidarity with prisoners in Israeli jails and more publicity campaigns to put pressure on the Israeli authorities to treat the detainees as prisoners of war on the basis of international conventions; cancel the administrative

detention regulations and release administrative detainees, release the ill and wounded whose lives are in danger, halt attempts to terrorize and demoralize the detained militants; and to halt campaigns of suppression launched by Israel soldiers inside the jails.

The Israeli newspaper, Davar, in its editorial, on August 18, 1978, expressed its fear that international organizations might be drawn in to deal with the deteriorating health

conditions of the detainees who are keeping up their hunger strike.

The detainees' parents sent a letter to the UN Secretary General, the International Red Cross, the Palestinian Red Crescent, and the Human Rights Commission urging them to support the Palestinian people and demand the treatment of the detainees as prisoners of war according to the Geneva convention.





# APPEAL CONCERNING MISTREATMENT OF PALESTINIAN PRISONERS AND DETAINEES IN ISRAELI PRISONS

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENCE  
OF PALESTINIAN PRISONERS  
AND  
DETAINEES IN ISRAELI PRISONS  
AUGUST 1978  
BEIRUT,  
P.O. BOX 14 - 5223

**An Appeal to International Organizations To 'Abrogate The Unjust Terrorization of Palestinian Children In The Occupied Homeland**

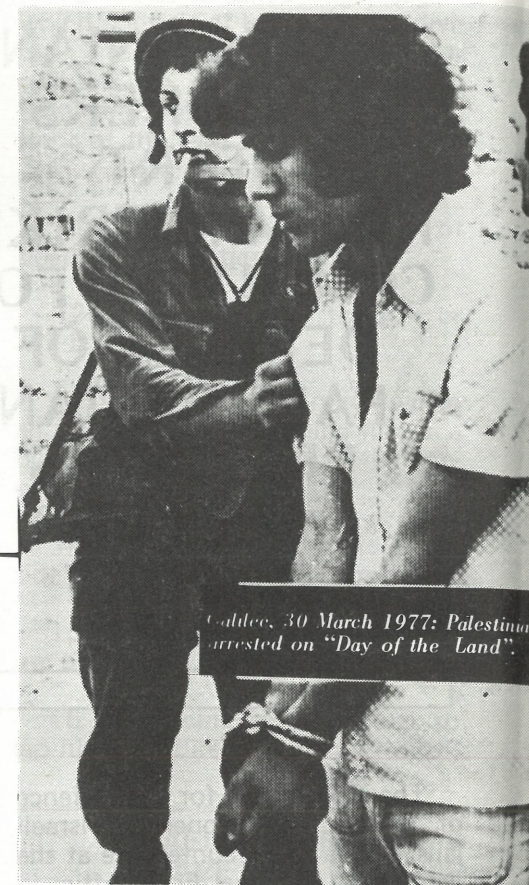
Under Zionist occupation the Palestinian child suffers from the worst kinds of coercion and persecution. In addition, the atmosphere in which he lives under occupation, affects his natural growth and development, and his psychological stability. Considering the psychological pressures exerted by the occupiers' intelligence service, such as summoning the minor during the period of his examinations and forcing him, through threats and torture, to work within the intelligence service, the ordinary person can understand the extent of injustice and suppression to which the Palestinian child is subjected.

Often the Palestinian child has been a victim of the continuous aggression against his land and institutions, for the Israeli army suppresses in a brutal way the demonstrations organized by our people in protest against various occupation practices, which has led to the death of several elementary and

secondary school students. Most of the Western press has published detailed reports concerning the brutal way in which the Israeli army suppresses demonstrations and takes revenge on students not more than 13 years old by entering their schools, throwing tear gas bombs while these minors are in their classrooms. As a result of this, students have often been forced to jump from the second floor of their school buildings to avoid suffocation by tear gas, and this has led to their being injured or suffering severe fractures. It is worth noting that the Military Authorities carry out all forms of torture and terrorization. It is highly regrettable that these practices according to which the children are detained in addition to the fact that they constitute a serious violation of fundamental human rights - especially the sacred rights of the child enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Declaration of the Rights of the Child, to which all civilized nations subscribe - also express a racist hatred.

According to international law and conventions, and the domestic law of nations, children should be detained in special institutions with children of their own age and separated from older offenders.

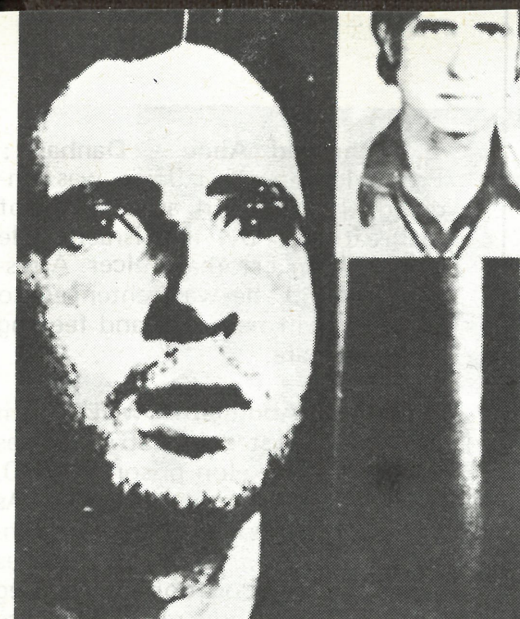
The Military Authorities, especially the Prison Authorities, upon the instruction of the Israeli intelligence, place the minors with ordinary criminals, especially those who



have committed moral offenses, so that these children may be victims of such criminals and in order to weaken their moral fibre. This method has been used with young Arab boys and girls who have often been placed in the same cells as Israeli prostitutes and delinquents in order that the children be beaten by them.

"Al-Fajr" published in occupied Jerusalem, on 25 April, 1978, raised the issue of two civil offenders in Tulkarem prison who sexually assaulted a sixteen-years old student. The student had been detained on the charge of participating in a demonstration and had been placed in a cell with two civil offenders. The paper stated that one of the criminals who assaulted the student was under a fifteen-year sentence for having assaulted and murdered a young boy.

The Committee for the Defence of Palestinian Prisoners and Detainees in Israeli Prisons calls upon all international institutions and



*Palestinian student before and after his arrest*

organizations concerned with the implementation of conventions on human rights, and organizations concerned with the rights and future of children to intervene immediately with the Israeli occupation authorities to put an end to these inhuman practices. We appeal to these international organizations to investigate these unjust practices, and urge them to undertake the following activities:

1. To obtain the guarantee of the Israeli authorities to implement the Geneva Conventions and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights with regard to all citizens, particularly detainees and prisoners.
2. To demand that the young people detained for political reasons be placed in special Juvenile institutions, and that the international law and domestic law relative to the question of minors be implemented.
3. To stop the Israeli government from trying children below the legal age of majority in military courts, and to handle their cases in special juvenile courts.
4. To obtain the guarantee of the Israeli authorities that educational and cultural services be provided in institutions where minors are detained.
5. To demand that the Israeli authorities cease exerting pressures

on students, such as summoning them during the period of their examinations and forcing them under threat to co-operate with the Israeli intelligence.

Now that we are on the threshold of the International Year of the Child, we are confident that all the international institutions which uphold the conventions on human rights will give these dangerous violations of the dignity of man and his rights, and this inhuman aggression against minors their attention, and will endeavour with their available means to undertake protests, publications, the forming of committees of investigation, and pressures on the concerned parties in or-

der to stop these violations, and wipe out the injustices against this generation of young people.

This generation must be saved from the grip of racist hatred in order to create a man of the future who is liberated from fear and hatred and to pave the way for a just peace in which the children of all peoples will be linked with love, brotherhood and human friendship.

Our Committee, while expressing its appreciation to you in advance, awaits notification of your efforts in this respect and of the steps you have taken to remedy this situation."



*PLO Executive Committee member Abdel Jawad Saleh, on press conference of Defence Committee*





On hunger-strike

## EXEMPLARY CASES OF PALESTINIAN DE TAINÉES IN ISRAELI JAILS

The Committee for the Defence of Palestinian Prisoners and Detainees in Israeli prisons, on 9 August 1978, published a list of names of some of the prisoners in Israeli jails whose lives are threatened with death. The list also exposes the bad conditions of those prisoners:

### RAMALLAH PRISON:

1. Mahmoud Rashid Shihadeh was wounded by an Israeli patrol which resulted in the destruction of his spleen. Arrested in 1974, he is suffering from swelling of the liver, severe nervous pains, sub-skin allergy and anemia. Sentenced to life imprisonment, he is on the verge of death.

2. Bader Daana, 25 years, from

the city of Hebron and residing in Jerusalem, was arrested in 1971. He was sentenced for life imprisonment, and has been in a constant coma since 1972. He is in the Ramallah prison in the neurotic diseases section.

3. Yousef Delly: 25 years, from the Galilee, North of Palestine. Suffering from swelling of veins of the legs, he is advised by the prison doctors to undergo leg amputation. He is unable to walk.

4. Hassan Abdallah El-Dahshan: 18 years: from the Gaza strip, was arrested in 1977. His left palm and right leg were amputated and he is sentenced to 20 years imprisonment while in this condition.

5. Mahmoud Abou — Danhash: From Hebron, West Bank, was rendered totally blind as a result of maltreatment by the Israelis. He suffers from a stomach ulcer. Arrested in 1969, he was sentenced to life. He is in need of hand feeding and basic care.

6. Diab Abdullatif Dweik: From Hebron. Arrested in 1967, he was moved to Ashkelon prison in 1970, where interrogation took place. As a result of the brutal methods employed by the Israeli authorities during his interrogation his right leg was broken in three places. Because of the lack of proper surgical treatment his leg lost 8cm in length. The joints of the leg have malfunctioned and he cannot bend it. This is accompanied by severe pain. For the past eight years he has been suffering from diabetes. He is now 60 years old.

7. Suleiman Abou Haddaf: Gaza strip. He is 50 years old. He suffers from inflammation of the liver and a skin disease, underwent several surgical operations in the arm, chest and back, suffers from sudden fits, and he is constantly moved between prison and hospital. He

holds a life sentence, and is liable to die at any moment. Abou Haddaf is a bedouin, dependent upon cultivation for his income.

8. Abd-elkadir Illary, is 40 years from town of Illar (district of Jerusalem). Due to the severe pains he suffered, without medical treatment, he lost sensory perception and he is now insane. He was sentenced for life.

9. Nabil Kamhyeh, is 30 years old from the town of Nablus. He was detained in 1971 and sentenced to life. He had synthetic intestine transplants. He is crippled and in very poor health conditions.

10. Yusef is 30 years old, from the town of Doura, district of Hebron. He was sentenced in the absence of a defence lawyer to 20



Aisha Aouda, sentenced in 1969 to life-imprisonment

years of imprisonment. As the result of head wounds incurred during interrogation, he suffers from insanity. He is now in the Beir Sheba prison.

11. Abdul-Rahman Assare is over 55 years old, from Hebron. Blind from birth, he was sentenced for 8 years on the charge of membership in the resistance movement.

12. Khaled El-Atrash: (Abou

Shahin) about 50 years old. He was not tried or sentenced, but is under administrative detention. He suffers from neurosis and a chronic liver disease, and unable to feed himself.

13. Aished Odeh is 30 years old, Ramallah town. She suffers from migraine and severe headaches and malfunction in her gland system which causes severe irritation. She is treated merely with tranquilizers. She is sentenced to life.

14. Rasmyeh Odeh is 35 years old, arrested in 1970, her case is similar to the previous one. She undergoes comas at regular intervals.

15. Maryam Shakshir is 30 years old, from Nablus, arrested in 1970. She suffers from common diseases amongst Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails: ulcers, hemorrhoids, pains in the joints, and chest pains.

### ASHKELON PRISON:

1. Abdel Kader Addik: since 1969 he has been suffering from hemiplegia and ulcers in the stomach. He is sixty years old.

2. Mahmud Abou Danhen: has lost eyesight and endured from ailments of joints.

3. Ahmed Al Khatib: A Lebanese, lost eyesight in prison.

4. Abdel Kader Urba: Became mad.

5. Hafez Addalkamoni: His leg was cut off.

6. Ahmed Yusef: His arm was cut off.

7. Mosa Asheikh: Still enduring a hard angina pectoris.

8. Salim Atherhi: Still enduring a hard angina pectoris.

9. Mahmud Gharaibeh: Sentenced to life. Needs an operation to take out a rotten bone out of his jaw.

### JENIN PRISON:

1. Mohammed Issa Afaneh: Got ulcers in the stomach. He has permanent headache and rheumatism.

3. Mohammed Ahmed Abo Murad: Suffers from hysteria.

4. Mohammed Yunis: One of his legs became paralyzed.

5. Kassim Hassun: One of his legs was cut off.

In this prison there is more cases of the loss of eyesight, piles and permanent dizziness.



Palestinians visit family members in Nablus prison.



## RAMALLAH MEN PRISON:

In this prison, many prisoners who are suffering from serious diseases do not get any medical care excluding tranquilizers. One of the prisoners, **Abdel Kader Al Ghusein**, got three bullets in his body and the Zionists refused to take it out.

## RAMALLAH WOMEN PRISON:

1. **Rasmeyyah Odeh**: Sentenced to 3 lives. She is enduring ulcers in stomach, piles and hemorrhage in the nose.

2. **Aisheh Odeh**: Sentenced to two lives and ten years old, and endures nervous fits.

3. **Mariam Ashakhsir**: Sentenced to life and ten years. She is submitted to hard psychological pressure and have sliding of the kidneys.

4. **Zakeyya Shammat**: Sentenced to life. She endures general weakness.

5. **Afifeh Bannorah**: Sentenced to life. Endures inflammation of the joints and ulcers in the stomach.

6. **Rawsah Bassir**: Was interrogated for 24 hours while she was bleeding.



7. **Ferial Salem**: Lost her left eye, besides different injuries in her limbs.

8. **Fatima Kendah**: She is 55 years old. Sentenced to life.

This prison includes a section for the crazy and drug addicted Israeli Women.

## NABLUS PRISON:

1. **Mahmud Zowin**: Got a bullet in the foot.

2. **Nabil Kamheyyeh**: Wounded

badly.

3. **Ahmed Abu Haneyya**: Endures ailments in the backbone, ulcers in the stomach and permanent headache.

## BEER SHEVA PRISON:

In this prison the most ugly psychological and material torture

In this prison the most ugly psychological and material torture processes are practised.

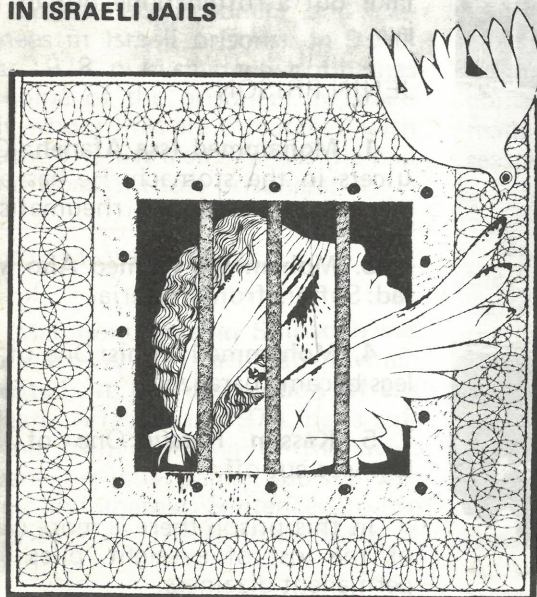
1. **Mahmud Jarad**: Injured badly in the head, a bullet is still in one of his lungs and he receives no medical care.

2. **Hasan Abo Mulik**: Because of the lack of the medical care his ear needs uprooting.

3. **Hasan Hammud**: Needs a surgery in his injured feet.

News from the occupied homeland mentioned that the occupation authorities transferred **Abd-El Rahim Jaradat** from prison to mental diseases hospital. Jaradat was arrested "4" years before, he was submitted to severe continuous torture until he was nervously broken.

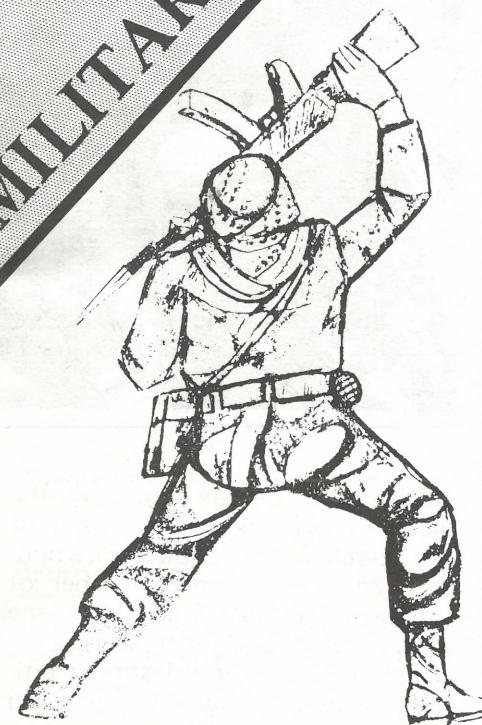
## FREEDOM FOR PALESTINIAN DETAINEES IN ISRAELI JAILS



## 200 JORDANIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS ANSWER BADRAN CLAIMS

In answer to Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran's denial that there were any political prisoners in Jordan, a communique was addressed to the Jordanian National consultative Council by Jordanian political prisoners saying that there are more than two hundred prisoners in Hashemite jails: one hundred and twenty six are in Mahatta prison, and the rest in the cells of the General Investigations and military prison. Ninety detainees have spent years in jail without trial, some of whom have become permanently disabled. The charge against most of them was co-operation with and joining illegal organizations, especially the PLO, which is officially recognized by the Government as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. All those sentenced for having carried arms when arrested were heading for the occupied territories.

## MILITARY OPERATIONS



Palestinian commandos, based on their belief that the escalation of armed violence is the only means to liberate their usurped land, have stepped up operations against Zionist occupation forces.

The escalation of revolutionary operations comes only days before the tripartite summit, to be held at Camp David. Israel, U.S. and Egypt are to meet and discuss ways of denying the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The natural response of the Palestinian people has been the escalation of armed struggle: being the only language understood by the Zionists and company.

Accordingly, as we went to press well over 14 operations were carried out in less than a fortnight. The details of the operations, as

revealed by the Palestinian military spokesman, in time sequence follow:

## COMMANDOS DESTROY BANK LEUMI BRANCHES IN NABLUS AND HEBRON

No. 84/78: Acting on orders, two of our commando units operating inside occupied Palestine on 4 August 1978 executed the following two operations:

1. The first group on the evening of 4 August placed timed explosive charges inside the Hebron branch of the Bank Leumi. At 9.50 PM, the charges exploded, reverberating throughout the city, wounding a number of guards and severely damaging the bank.

Immediately following the operation, ambulances were rushed to the scene, a curfew was imposed, and Zionist police combed the area for our commandos, arresting many Palestinian citizens at random.

2. At 10.00 PM on the same day, the second group placed booby-trapped explosive charges inside the Nablus branch of the Bank Leumi. At 2.30AM on 5 August 1978, the charges exploded, severely damaging the bank and wounding a number of guards.

Immediately following the explosion, police and frontier guards encircled and searched the area for more explosives.

It was later reported that the Zionist authorities had arrested more than 38 Palestinian citizens, on charges of their involvement in the operation. Our commandos nevertheless returned safely to base.

## COMMANDO OPERATIONS IN JABA'AT KWAH SETTLEMENT

No. 88/78:

At dawn on 15 August 1978, one of our commando units operating inside occupied Palestine pla-

ced timed explosive charges near the police garage in the Jaba'at Kwah settlement near Ras-al-Ein in occupied Palestine.

At 6:45 AM, the charges exploded, shaking the settlement. The blast wounded a number of Zionist guards, damaged two police cars, and shattered the windows of parked cars and surrounding buildings.

Immediately following the operation, Israeli security forces launched a search for other charges, and the settlement was sealed off until 9:00 AM this morning. Our commandos returned safely to base.

## COMMANDO OPERATIONS IN TEL AVIV, DIMONA AND HERZLIYA

No. 89/78:

One of our special units on 17 August, for the second time in the space of two weeks, passed several enemy check-points in Tel Aviv, and placed timed explosive charges in the Karmel Market. At around 11.15 AM, an enemy police patrol discovered the charge planted by our commandos in Street No. 40. The market was immediately evacuated and three explosives experts were called up. The experts however failed to defuse the charges on the spot, and 15 minutes later tried to transport it in a special police vehicle, but the charge exploded, killing one of the experts and wounding another.

At the same time, another enemy patrol, accompanied by explosives experts, drove through the market looking for other charges, and discovered a second one in Hafshoush street. But when they were asked to defuse the charge, the experts refused, fearing that it was booby-trapped. The police therefore had to evacuate the whole area and left the charge to explode where it was. Ten minutes later, it blew up causing serious material damage. Consequently, the authorities began to arbitrarily arrest do-



zens of Palestinian citizens, while our unit returned safely to base.

#### No. 90/78:

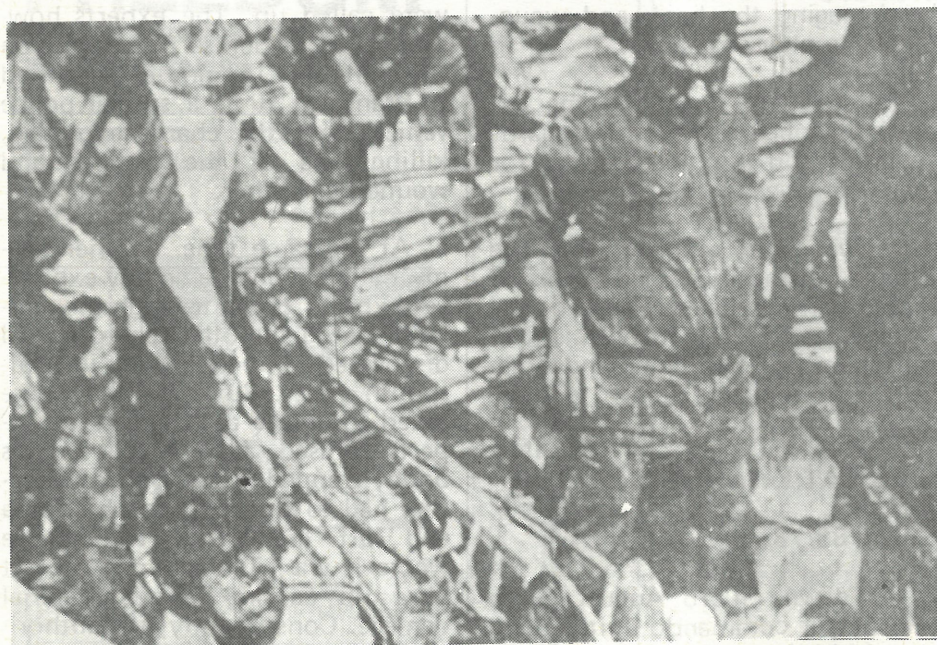
A group of our commandos, on 17 August 1978, managed to enter the town of Dimona in Southern Palestine, which is located in a military area to which entry is restricted. They placed timed explosive charges under a parked car belonging to an enemy officer in a street in the commercial center of the town. At 10 AM, the charge exploded, destroying the car and wounding several persons. After the explosion, a search for other charges was made for two hours, during which shops were closed down; but our commandos returned safely to base.

#### No. 91/78:

One of our commandos at 8PM on 16 August 1978 fired at an enemy intelligence officer in Refa'it street in Herzliya, a suburb of Tel Aviv. The officer was hit, and was transported to a nearby hospital in critical condition. Enemy patrols thereafter arrested a number of Palestinian suspects, but our commandos returned safely to base.

### 3 COMMANDO OPERATIONS OVER WEEKEND IN RAHALA AHID ABU TOR

#### No. 92/78:



Acting on orders, our special commando unit (B) operating inside occupied Palestine at dawn, on 20 August 1978, placed timed high explosive charges inside the public resthouse erected inside the central bus station in the town of Ramla, in the part of Palestine occupied since 1948. At 9.20AM on the same day, the charges were discovered and the police were immediately notified. After futile attempts to dismantle the bomb, the explosives expert removed the bomb in a police vehicle to a nearby square. As he proceeded in his second attempt to dismantle the bomb there the charges exploded killing him, and wounding three enemy policemen. Meanwhile, vital utilities in the city were searched for further explosives, and dozens of Palestinian citizens in the area were arrested.

#### No. 93/78:

In spite of the state of alert imposed in the Israeli security forces our special commando unit (A) operating inside occupied Palestine at noon, on 20 August, placed two timed explosive charges in the Abu Tor area in Jerusalem, the first inside a public resthouse for senior army officers and the second near on the enemy Zionist check points. At 5:05 PM on the same day the charges were discovered, and explosives experts dismantled one of them, after the entire area was evacuated.



At 5:25 PM. on the same day, the second charge exploded in spite of the search being conducted, wounding an undetermined number of enemy soldiers. At 5:45 PM on the same day, the Zionist authorities arrested dozens of Palestinian citizens, but our commandos returned safely to base.

### ON TEL AVIV INDUSTRIAL AREA

#### No. 94/78:

On the morning of 21 August 1978, commandos operating in occupied Palestine overcame all security precautions in a Tel Aviv industrial area which is considered closed, because of the existence of military factories there, and placed explosive charges inside a military petrol station.

At 1:15 AM the next day, a unit of Israeli frontier guards discovered the charges just before they were due to explode and explosives experts arrived and defused them. Israeli security forces consequently surrounded the area and searched it. At the same time many Palestinians were arrested at check-points for alleged involvement in the operation.

#### No. 95/78:

Our commandos operating in occupied Palestine continued their operations against the enemy's military installations despite massive military precautions in and around cities and settlements to stop our revolutionaries from carrying out their missions.

On the morning of 22 August 1978, our commando group (A) placed explosive charges in a police station located in the Jewish quarter of Old Jerusalem. The charges, however, were discovered and defused a short time before they were to explode.

### COMMANDOS CARRY OUT OPERATION IN THE KARMEL MARKET

In their 13th operation in less than a fortnight, Palestinian Commandos set off charges in the Karmel Market in Tel Aviv. The Palestinian Military Spokesman issued the following communique, No 96/78:

Acting on orders, one of our commando units operating inside occupied Palestine, on 22 August 1978, placed powerful timed explosive charges near an inspection and observation post on Calshir street in the Karmel market in Tel Aviv. The check-point was set up following the series of operations carried out recently by Palestinian commandos in this market.

At 11:30 PM on the same day the charges exploded, killing or wounding at least seven of the enemy, severely damaging three police cars parked at the checkpoint, and destroying a nearby shop. Immediately following the explosion, Zionist explosives experts made a two hour search of the market for more explosives. Meanwhile, dozens of Palestinian citizens were arrested and Palestinian houses were broken into on the pretext of searching for arms. Our commandos returned safely to base.

## OCCUPATION DIARY

### ZIONIST EXPLOITATION OF LABOUR OF PALESTINIAN CHILDREN

The Committee of the Yamit region, where the most important Zionist settlement in northern Sinai is located, has asked the Zionist government to apply the laws prohibiting youth labour exploitation in the town, since the authorities in the region are exploiting Arab youths in hard labour at minimal wages.

The work entails crop harvesting at noon when the youths are most likely to catch eye diseases. Moreover, there are complaints about maltreatment on the part of their Israeli employers.

The French paper "L'humanité" recently reported on the inhuman practices in which the Zionist occupation authorities patronize the exploitation of Palestinian children. The paper's correspondent gave an eyewitness account on how "boys no older than 10 years are, in contradiction to official laws, working in the agricultural Zionist settlements. "These practices not only serve economic exploitation, but are also used to alienate the Palestinian children from their Arab environment and to keep them away from school education.

### BIR ZEIT UNIVERSITY CELEBRATES 11th INTERNATIONAL YOUTH FESTIVAL

During the 1. week of August 1977, the Students Council in Bir Zeit University organized a corresponding celebration in support of the 11th International Democratic

Youth Festival which took place in Havana. Many clubs in the West Bank participated in the festival which began with music played by the Ramallah military band.

The Ramallah Ashbal (cubs) band followed with two Palestinian songs, then Hisham Jarrar, the organizer of the celebration, read cables of support sent from the el-Bira, Ramallah, Bethlehem Workers Committee, the Ramallah Worker's Committee, and Unions and Committees in the occupied West Bank.

The Palestinian poets, Khalil Tuma and Asa'ad al-Asa'ad, recited poems, and the student Hassan Abu Labdeh followed with a poem entitled "Tebnin, a Southern village", while the Secretary of the Bethlehem University Student Council spoke in support of the celebration.

### TEL AVIV MAYOR DEMANDS MORE POLICEMEN AND TROOPS

On 10 August 1978, the Zionist mayor of Tel Aviv demanded the transfer of all Frontier Guards to Tel Aviv and that a thousand soldiers should be committed to compulsory service as policemen in the city. In a meeting of Israeli policemen which was held in Tel Aviv, the mayor insisted on the importance of posting more forces inside the city as internal security was more important than border security.

Palestinian commandos have carried out operations during the last weeks in many occupied cities, thus embarrassing the Zionist authorities and internal security forces.



## OCCUPATION DIARY



Zionist "security" forces...

### RAKAH: BEGIN PREPARES FOR NEW WAR

Meir Vilner, Secretary General of the Israeli Communist Party Rakah, in a statement on 9 August 1978, declared that Israeli Prime Minister Begin is preparing for a new Middle East war, and that Egyptian President Sadat was ignoring Begin's real goals.

A statement of the Rakah Political Bureau, of the same day, declared: "The Israeli people are becoming aware of the necessity of changing Israeli policy which threatens to provoke a new war in the Middle East. This explains the formation of the popular movement 'Peace Now' which is becoming an important political factor. This movement, which was formed by three hundred Israeli soldiers who represent various social forces, opposes Begin's war-like policy."

### PALESTINIAN YOUTH BANNED FROM SOCIAL AND SPORTS ACTIVITIES

The Israeli military governor in occupied Ramallah issued an order on 17 August 1978, claiming that the Palestinian Youth Union is

against Israel, and stating that as a result he is prohibiting it from all social and sports activities. It is worth mentioning that the Zionist authorities have recently arrested and imprisoned a number of union members, accusing them of participating in demonstrations and inciting citizens against the occupation authorities.

### WARNING STRIKE IN NAZARETH

The Nazareth municipality has decided to declare a warning strike on 22 August 1978, in protest against manipulations undertaken by the Zionist Ministries of the

Interior and Education, and against the worsening financial situation the municipality is suffering from due to deliberate discriminations through which the Zionist authorities try to weaken the city's solid position and to break down its progressive municipality.

The mayor of the Nazareth municipality, Tawfiq Zayyad, announced the decision and accused the two ministries of conspiring against the municipality and the people of Nazareth. He also declared that the municipality refused the budget allocated and imposed on it by the Zionist government because of its poor and insufficient size. He demanded that the Nazareth municipality should at least be treated on the same basis as other Israeli municipalities.

The administration of Nazareth has asked the two ministries to pay I.L. 11 million still outstanding from earlier allocated budgets. The negligence on the part of the Zionist ministries exposes the systematic oppression against the Palestinian community.

### ISRAELI RESERVISTS REFUSE TO DEFEND SETTLEMENTS

Reuter and AP reported, on 23 August, from occupied Palestine that over one hundred Israeli reservists have refused to defend Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

...against demonstrating Palestinian youth.



In a letter to Prime Minister Menachem Begin they said they would "neither defend nor guard Israeli settlements in the captured areas because these settlements are an expression of annexationist aims and of the Government's rejectionist policy."

"When we vowed to serve in the Israeli defence forces, we did not undertake an obligation to spill our blood for the cause of 'Land of Israel,' the letter said, referring to Begin's movement which advocates expansion and annexation.

The Israeli Prime Minister's office said it was "surprised and stunned," and added that the letter was to "foist public dispute on the eve of the meeting of Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in the U.S."

### PALESTINIAN STUDENTS AND PARENTS COMDEMN ISRAELI MEASURES

Karim Khalaf, mayor of Ramallah, demanded the annulment of an order issued by Ramallah's military governor preventing Palestinian students from entering any school or college in Ramallah. The Palestinian students and their parents declared this action a Zionist plot to force students to attend Jewish schools so as to destroy Arab culture and they therefore affirmed their rejection of such measures.

### WEST BANK WORKERS DEMAND CONFRONTATION OF ZIONIST POLICY

The West Bank Palestinian Workers' General Union on 22 August, 1978, called on all owners of factories restaurants and stores to confront the Zionist policy aimed at destroying the Palestinian economy and urged them to increase production, and assist the workers in combating inflation.

Meanwhile, the Nablus local council has decided to give every worker in the city a bonus salary as a gift for their stand against the Zionist's plans to ruin the Palestinian economy.

## THE ROLE OF PALESTINIAN WOMEN IN THE RESISTANCE



Arab women demonstrate in Jerusalem, 1938.

The present phase of the Palestinian struggle is characterized by the participation of Palestinian women effectively in various revolutionary activities. Women have joined the ranks of the Palestinian revolution, fighting side by side with the men. They have shown themselves able to fulfill the tasks assigned to them in the social and political as well as military fields.

In occupied Palestine, women play an important part in the fight against the Zionist occupation, whether as a mother who encourages her sons and daughters to fight the aggressor, a combatant who does not hesitate to bear arms, a political cell leader who organizes protest demonstrations against the Zionist enemy, a social worker and, finally, a nurse.

In Jordan, likewise, Palestinian women did not shrink from their national responsibilities. In the years from 1967 to 1970, they fought Zionist aggression and the Jordanian regime's conspiracy.

In Lebanon, the Palestinian women's struggle took on an unprecedented scope, during the 1975-76 civil war.

### FIGHTING THE BRITISH MANDATE

It can be said, however, that since 1917, the year the Balfour declaration was issued, Palestinian women have shown themselves aware of their role in the national struggle. General strikes and protest demonstrations against the British Mandate and the Zionist movement





Teaching and organizing the people



paralysed Palestine then, and women took an active part in them.

In this context, 14 women were included in the delegation which met the representative of Great Britain to demand the annulment of the Balfour declaration and the ending of the continuous immigration of European Jews to Palestine.

In 1921, Milia Sakakini and Zalikha Shihabi founded the first Palestinian Women's Union. It distinguished itself by organizing important popular demonstrations against the British Mandate.

In November 1929, 300 women took part in a general conference held in Jerusalem. On that occasion, they stressed the role of Palestinian women in confronting the numerous conspiracies against the Arab population of Palestine and considered the means available to women to intervene effectively in this phase, which they described as dangerous.

In 1936, women were particularly active during the civil and military resistance which lasted for six months. In Jerusalem, 600 girl students met and decided to launch a general strike in all educational establishments in Palestine and organized mass demonstration on 6

May 1936. The demonstrators called for the fulfilment of all Palestinian demands and urged the adoption of adequate measures to boycott British products.

On the other hand, militant Palestinian women carried water, food and ammunition to the freedom fighters in the mountains. Associations headed by the Union of Palestinian Arab Women collected donations for the families of people killed in action or detained.

The women's role extended also to military activities. Fatima Ghazal showed herself a courageous combatant and was killed in action on 26 June 1936.

#### ANTI-ZIONIST RESISTANCE

In 1948, women conducted the struggle against the plan to partition Palestine. A secret women's group was set up in Jaffa whose members had the task of digging trenches for the freedom fighters, looking after the wounded and transporting food, uniforms and ammunition. This group accompanied the revolutionaries on their military missions. Many women were killed in action carrying out their national duty, including Hayat Balbissi (aged 19) of Nablus, Jamila

Ahmad Solh, Ziba Atiyeh and the mother heroine Helwa Zaidan who was killed fighting the Zionist aggressors. Helwa had earlier lost her son and her husband in the Dair Yassin massacre.

Commenting on the subject of Palestinian women, Moshe Sharett, who later became Prime Minister of the Zionist entity, wrote in his memoirs on 22 July 1936 that the participation of young Arab women in the Palestinian resistance made it assume its revolutionary aspect.

#### ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

After the exile of the Palestinian people in 1948, women had to take on new responsibilities, being compelled first of all to protect their families from being broken up. Overcoming all the obstacles placed in their way, women entered the professional arena. They formed various associations and institutions with the aim of helping their people overcome the problems caused by this new situation:

— The Arab Children's Home founded in Jerusalem by Hind Al Hussein, to take care of the children of the martyrs of the Dair Yassin massacre.

— The Orphans' Home.

— The Kindergarten established by Linda Nasser.

— The Arab Women's Association.

— The Red Crescent Association.

— The Wounded Militants' Association in Gaza.

Thus the entry of women into the realm of employment was one of the main factors in awakening their political consciousness. They then became involved in political parties and trade union activities, dedicating themselves to the struggle for the Palestinian cause. One of the aspects of union work undertaken by Palestinian Women was the General Union of Palestinian Women established in 1965, following the formation of the PLO in 1964. The Union launched activities that were social and cultural as well as political. Within the framework of the Union, women gave literacy courses for adults and sewing and first aid courses for girls.

The Union also established the Resistance Children's Home in 1977, to look after the children of martyrs from Tal Al Zaatar.

The Union of Palestinian Arab Women, for its part, established the

"Children's Happiness" home in Lebanon in 1957.

The Association for the Revival of the Family, set up in Bira in occupied Palestine in 1965, exerted considerable efforts to improve the Palestinian family's living conditions and, following the 1967 war, to protect martyrs' children from many Zionist plans aimed at driving out the Palestinian people.

Thus, following the 1967 war, Palestinian women's contribution to the Palestinian struggle increased with the wave of new refugees, and they also formed a committee to support guerrillas and their families.

Palestinian women were represented by 21 members at the first session of the Palestinian National Council held in Jerusalem on 15 May 1964. They also belong to the Palestinian Central Council and other committees and offices set up by the PLO. In both the occupied territories and exile, Palestinian women bear important responsibilities, and so are considered to be in the vanguard of Arab women.

In the occupied territories, women are confronting Israeli measures of repression and barbarism. Women were the first to encourage the population to fight against the Zionist occupation authorities. They organised general strikes, sit-ins and protest demonstrations against Israeli expansion and colonisation plans. Many women and girls were imprisoned. Others were wounded and sometimes killed by the aggressors, for example Mountaha Hourani and Lina Nabulsi.

#### NUMEROUS PALESTINIAN WOMEN IMPRISONED

Palestinian women's struggle inside the occupied homeland today is of a political and military nature, particularly since the resumption of armed struggle in the region. Women carry out military operations against Zionist economic and military establishments and installations. It is hard to give the exact number of women who have been detained after, or killed in action during, these operations.

Fatima Bernawi, recently released from Israeli prison, was arrested in October 1967 after placing a bomb in the Zion cinema. The martyr Shadia Abu Ghazala was killed while preparing a military operation in Tel Aviv.

The militants Aisha Auda, Rashida Obaid, Mariam Shakhshir, Rasmia Auda, Latifa Ibrahim and many others were condemned to life imprisonment for taking part in military operations.

Palestinian women wrote a glorious page of their struggle in Jordan, where they fought in the same trenches as the men. Nadia Al Salti took part in the military operation in 1958 which resulted in the destruction of the offices of the Jordanian Reconstruction Council in Amman. Afterwards she was cruelly tortured by the Jordanian penal administration. Likewise the woman militants Suad Hraish, Nuhail Awaida and Wada Kamari, imprisoned in Jordan in 1966 for pro-Palestinian activities, suffered all kinds of tortures. There were many women who were killed in action during the bloody Jordan events or who are still imprisoned in the jails of Hussein's reactionary regime.

In Lebanon, during the civil war, women fought against the Lebanese fascist isolationist gangs. This experience was not in vain: the woman combatant Dalal Mughrabi, commander of a special combat unit in Lebanon, carried out a massive military operation in the suburbs of Tel Aviv, which provoked panic in "Israel" for at least 48 hours.

From the first day of the popular revolt against the British Mandate and the Zionist plans to the present time, Palestinian women have not ceased to dedicate themselves to the Palestinian national struggle.

Overcoming all the traditional and social obstacles, they are contributing on a basis of equality with men to the liberation struggle to regain the usurped homeland, Palestine.





Dividing the Arab world



Humiliating terms

## CAMP DAVID:

# PRELUDE TO THE NEXT WAR?

by Our Diplomatic Correspondent

President Carter has stated, quite plainly, that he is staking his future political career on the success of the summit meeting he is holding with Egypt's President Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin at Camp David, Maryland, beginning on 5 September. Other US officials have privately been saying that the Camp David summit is likely to represent a vital crossroads in the Carter Administration's diplomatic moves for a political settlement, and its failure could have a drastic effect on the Administration's prestige.

In effect, much more is at stake than Mr. Carter's political future, or even that of his Administration, which faces mid-term congressional elections later this year. Repercussions of the success or failure of this meeting are likely to spread at least over a wide area of the Middle East, and could possibly lead to events affecting

the peace and economic wellbeing of the world as a whole.

### Slim Chances for Real Peace

First, what is "success" at Camp David likely to involve? Soundings carried out by Palestine in Arab and Western diplomatic circles suggest that the most the US government dares to expect from Camp David is a continuation of "the momentum towards a settlement" by a limited agreement, possibly on the lines of a third-phase disengagement accord in Sinai.

In other words, the most that the Camp David meeting is likely to achieve is to give a fresh lease of life to President Sadat's dying "peace initiative" which he launched last November with his visit to Jerusalem. It cannot

bring the "comprehensive, just and lasting settlement" of which some diplomatists have been dreaming, but it may buy a little more time for the US to try to pressure other Arab governments into joining the direct Sadat-Begin talks.

The reason why diplomats, particularly those from Western powers, expect so little from Camp David is that the Zionist Begin government has refused to budge from its extremely intransigent line, despite the enormous concessions that Mr. Sadat has offered. The Egyptian side is expected to adopt a "flexible attitude" at Camp David, but it is hard to see how much more it can concede if the Israeli position does not soften.

### Zionist Intransigence over Sinai

In Sinai, for instance, the Zionists have insisted on maintaining colonial settlements and military installations, including massive arms stockpiles to provide for the eventuality of a lengthy war, even if the region as a whole is restored to Egyptian sovereignty. President Sadat was reportedly willing to accept these humiliating terms when he met Mr. Begin at Ismailia last Christmas, but was deterred from doing so by senior officers of the Egyptian armed forces, who argued that this would expose national security to immense dangers.

So even the chances of President Sadat achieving a separate peace (which he has often stressed is not his intention) would seem remote, unless the Israelis substantially moderate their terms. Nor is there any likelihood that those in the line of succession to Mr. Begin (notably Defence Minister Weizman, Foreign Minister Dayan or opposition leader Peres) would concede very much more than the present Prime Minister, although they might express their intransigence in less intemperate public statements.

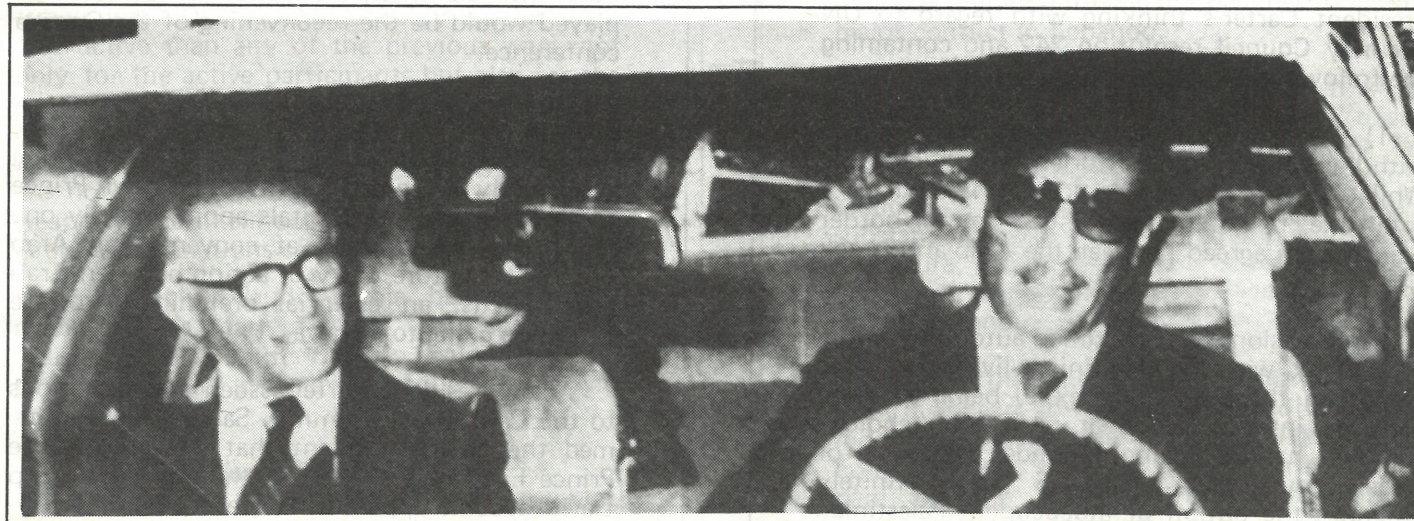
Both Mr. Carter and Mr. Sadat would prefer to see a new Israeli Prime Minister (Mr. Weizman is understood to be their favourite candidate), because Mr. Begin has become so publicly associated with the hard line. But it is doubtful whether this would bring peace much nearer, although it could enable Mr. Sadat to claim a victory for his "peace initiative" in "causing the Begin government's downfall" that could be used as a justification for more Egyptian concessions.

### Accidental Boost for Begin

In fact, the Egyptian President tried to encourage such a change through his meetings in Austria with both Peres and Weizman, but the Egyptian regime's news media were too crude in their comments about how these two Zionist leaders were "more reasonable" than Begin as negotiators. This had the reverse effect to what was intended, since Zionists interpreted it as Egyptian interference in their internal affairs, and so they rallied round Begin, thus strengthening his position.

Consequently, when US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance paid his last visit to this area, he found Mr. Begin even less amenable to pressure or persuasion than before. This left a top-level personal encounter between Presidents Carter and Sadat and Premier Begin as virtually the last resort, if the Sadat initiative was to be salvaged.

Many commentators have recently expressed the view that, if the Camp David summit secures the limited success expected of it, the crisis in Lebanon will be intensified in order to distract Arab public criticism from a third Sinai disengagement accord. They recall that, in September 1975 following the second Sinai accord, the Lebanese civil war was resumed with renewed vigour after a truce that lasted several weeks.



Who is driving whom...





...into the next war? — Soldiers in October War.

What if the Camp David fails to secure even the most limited Sadat-Begin agreement? In that event, there would appear to be only two cards left to play in the political settlement game, at least under the existing balance of forces.

#### US Plan for Settlement

The first of these would be for the United States to present the two sides with its own recommendations for a settlement. According to reliable sources, State Department officials have drawn up such recommendations, based on President Carter's thinking with regard to UN Security Council resolution 242 and containing the following:

1) An Israeli undertaking in principle to withdraw from the territories seized in 1967. While this withdrawal would in principle be a total one, it would not exclude "minor border adjustments agreed between the Arab and Israeli sides."

2) Provisions for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank, with the Palestinians living there (i.e. excluding those living in exile) being allowed, after an interim five-year period, a "choice" between having autonomy under Jordanian or Israeli sovereignty. The US plan definitely excludes the option of independent Palestinian statehood.

3) The establishment of "complete peace" between the Israeli state and adjoining Arab countries, including "normal relations" such as unrestricted diplomatic, commercial, cultural and touristic exchanges. The US does not regard an end to the state of belligerency as an adequate safeguard for "Israeli security". since it believes an Arab state could still declare war again at some future date.

Only the last of these three ingredients is likely to be acceptable to the Zionist side. Assuming that the Zionists would reject the other two elements, the last card that could be played would be the reconvening of the Geneva conference.

#### Saudi Initiative

Saudi Arabia is known to have been urging this quietly for some time. In fact, Crown Prince Fahd's tour of Arab capitals approximately one month ago was aimed at convening an Arab summit to restore unity of action between Arab governments, an essential preliminary to the Arab side going to Geneva.

When President Carter issued the invitations to the Camp David summit, Saudi Arabia informed the US government that it would freeze Prince Fahd's initiative until the results of Camp David become apparent. However, Saudi policy-makers are understood to be gravely concerned

#### MORE SETTLEMENTS TO COME

With the Camp David tripartite summit between the U.S., Egypt and Israel only a few weeks away, reports from occupied Palestine revealed Zionist plans to establish more settlements in the occupied territories. The Zionist ministerial committee on settlements had decided to establish five new para-military settlements in the Jordan river valley.

The committee head Ariel Sharon, who is also the agriculture minister, declared them to be necessary for "security reasons". The timing was challenged by Yigael Yadin, the head of the Democratic Movement for Change, who argued that the issue has to be passed to the cabinet for approval. The inten-

tion was declared to be that the D.M.C. "favours Jewish settlements in the Jordan Valley of the Bank but not in such a manner that would interfere with peace negotiations" (Time 14 August 1978).

Likewise the Israeli cabinet declared it was postponing construction until after next month's Camp David Summit. This was seen by some observers as an indication that the revelation of the new settlement plans aimed mainly at exerting pressure on the Arab side. However, the fact is that these settlement plans had already been decided in secret by the Zionist cabinet weeks before the present summit theatre was put on stage. Thus, they reveal the real and long-range aims of the Zionist authorities behind all the outward "momentum towards peace".

The other partner to the tripartite summit, the U.S. also favours Zionist expansion over occupied Arab land but argues that present implementation of the latest projects could embarrass Arab capitulationists. Likewise "Secretary of State Vance said that the U.S. is pleased that the cabinet has postponed any action until after the meeting at Camp David" (UPI 14 August 1978).

If one looks through all the verbiage of arguments on the timing and its consequence on Sadat, Begin and Carter's unholy alliance, what appears clear is that both Israel and its patron America in fact still maintain that expansion is to remain the cornerstone of Zionist policy in the region.

at the likely consequences of a failure at Camp David.

The first of these consequences would be a strengthening of the argument put forward by many Arab countries and forces that a political settlement of the conflict is impossible, owing to the expansionist and racist character of Zionism. This could cause a spread of radicalism in the Arab World.

The second consequence would be an increased likelihood of another full-scale Arab-Israeli war. This would probably be far more destructive than any of the previous wars, not only for the active participants but also for the economies of all oil-consuming states, since it could easily result in a disruption of oil supplies from the Arab World. Even if Arab oil producers are not compelled again to resort to the "oil weapon", the likelihood of the Israelis attacking Arab oil installations cannot be ruled out.

Accordingly, Saudi Arabia has reportedly made it clear that, in order to forestall such disasters, it reserves its right to resume its initiative immediately in the event of the Camp David talks failing.

#### Israeli War to Prevent Geneva?

At that point, however, the last card, that of Geneva, would appear to be a weak one. If the

Israelis are unwilling even to offer President Sadat anything worthwhile in return for the great concessions he has offered, they are likely to be reasonable in facing the Arab side as a whole, taking a stronger stand of demanding restoration of Arab rights, at a Geneva conference with the Soviet Union as co-Chairman? It seems unlikely.

Even some US political circles fear that, if the Camp David summit is a failure, the Israelis may try to distract attention from the fact that their intransigence caused this failure by encouraging their Lebanese right-wing militia allies to ignite a major conflict in Lebanon.

The Israelis might then use this as an excuse to launch a war against Syria, ostensibly "to save Lebanese Christians from massacre." The fact that the rightist militias represent only a small section of Lebanon's Christians, and that a substantial number of their victims in massacres in Koura, Ihdén and other areas have been Christians, is conveniently overlooked by most politicians and news media in the West.

Whether the Camp David summit succeeds or fails, it appears to have no chance of contributing to any real peace in this region. And in either event, it looks as if the heaviest price may be paid by the long-suffering inhabitants of Lebanon, in the ruthless power game that the Zionists are playing.



# ZIONISM IN PRACTICE



More U.S. weapons to kill Palestinian people.

## SETTLEMENTS EXPANSION

On 9 August 1978, Zionist Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon announced that fifty-two new settlements for hundreds of families will be ready soon. He added that he suggested the government should build one hundred more flats in Haras settlement where the number of settlers will reach over three hundred altogether. These moves of continued settlement expansions go on independently of the recently announced "suspension" of work on newly planned settlements in the Jordan valley until the Camp David summit.

## SOPHISTICATED U.S. ARMS FOR THE ZIONISTS

According to Palestinian News Agency "WAFA" on 12 August 1978, "Voice of America" radio broadcast a report concerning the decision made by U.S. Secretary of Defence Brown, to sell Israel new sophisticated weapons designed especially for mass destruction, to be launched from the US-made Israeli F-4 fighter planes. The radio added that Israel has already ordered 100 of the new tele-guided

bomb systems, at a price of \$20 million, with another 100 to be bought.

## U.S. ZIONIST TERRORISTS BOMB DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S OFFICE

According to Western news agencies reports, the local Los Angeles Democratic Party headquarter was firebombed on 17 August 1978. The fire attack was discovered and quickly extinguished after a man declaring to represent the terrorist U.S. "Jewish Defense League" had claimed responsibility for the bombing in a phone call. The fire, which caused an estimated \$17,000 damage, had been set in the interior of the building, with the arsonist obviously having a key. In his phone call, the "Jewish Defense League" terrorist asserted, that: "the entire Democratic Party will be held responsible if President Carter continues pressuring Israel to commit suicide. Not one inch of retreat from the liberated lands... never again." The attack, which comes in the context of the planned Camp David summit aiming to liquidate the Palestinian cause and Arab unity, must be seen not only as an



attempt to terrorize the U.S. public, but rather as a propagandistic and diversion manoeuvre the purpose of which is to picture and present the fundamentally pro-Zionist and anti-Arab and -Palestinian politics of the present U.S. government as "anti-Jewish".

## NEW TERROR AIR RAIDS AGAINST PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMPS

At dawn on 21 August 1978, Israeli planes again raided Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, this time Burj al Barajneh camp in the southern suburb of Beirut and Damour, where the refugees from Tal al Zaatar are living. In the first raid, the enemy concentrated its attack on the sports club in Burj al Barajneh, killing three militants and wounding numerous civilians. In Damour, the strafing was aimed at a children's summer school, but the enemy was unable to hit its targets because of heavy ground resistance.

Israel, in the context of its intensified subversion and expansion tactics aimed at sovereign Lebanon, has recently stepped up its general provocations and cynical violations

of Lebanese air space, with Zionist planes frequently breaking the sound barrier over civilian population centres.

## ZIONIST CAPITAL CONTROLS 2/3 OF IMPERIALIST INTERNATIONAL ARMS BUSINESS

The West German ddp press agency, on 18 August 1978, quotes from a report of the Soviet magazine "Sozialisticheskaja Industrija" entitled: "The Zionists are doing the arms business". It says that the same "Jewish capital which has propped up Zionism" controls "nowadays in direct or indirect form two thirds of all armaments enterprises of the imperialist system". International Zionism strives to dominate the military-industrial complex. Therefore it is as much opposed to detente as to any solution of the Middle East conflict.

## ISRAEL SENDING TERROR "EXPERTS" TO LEBANON

According to "Al Baath", the Syrian Baath Party's official newspaper, on 21 August, "hundreds of Israeli experts in planning assassination and terrorism have arrived recently in Lebanon to join the ranks" of the isolationist Chamounist and Phalangist parties. This move is seen as an attempt to prepare for a new explosion in Lebanon aimed at diverting Arab and world attention from the results of the U.S.-Zionist-Egyptian Camp David Summit, no matter whether it is a complete failure and stalemate of the U.S.-Sadat initiative or lead to new capitulationist moves on the part of the Egyptian regime.

## DMC SPLITS; ZIONIST GOVERNMENT POLITICS UNCHANGED

On 22 August 1978, the Zionist Democratic Movement For Change finally split in two parties, after weeks and months of manoeuvring. During the last elections, the DMC had been presented both on the internal Israeli and the international level in particular by the U.S. media as an "alternative" for peace and change of worn-out aggressive Zionism. After the elections, the DMC leader, former general Yigael Yadin, soon joined the Begin government and has ever since in fact supported its most chauvinist politics. The final split of the DMC, with the leadership continuing to support the Begin government, marks the end of another Zionist swindle of "peace" and "alternative".

## NATO WEAPONS FOR LEBANESE RIGHTIST MILITIAS, WEST GERMAN TRAINING

According to "The Middle East", August 1978, weapons from NATO reserves are said to be channelled to the Phalangist-Chamounist and other right-wing militias in Lebanon. According to rightist sources in Beirut, these are no black market deliveries but a result of a deliberate policy by some NATO countries, which are said to include West Germany.

Last month "Israel and Palestine," a Paris-based magazine, said that the Christian Democratic Party of West Germany had established training camps for right-wing Christians from Lebanon inside West Germany. West German officials would not comment on the reports.



More settlements.



# ISRAEL'S ECONOMIC CRISIS ESCALATES



The moloch of the arms industry.

## BEGIN'S "SALVATION" FAILS

"Israel expects an inflation rate of 40% for this current year". Israel's Central Bank Vice-Governor Eliezer Shafir declared to the press on 17 August 1978. The figure comes as a shocking fact to the Israeli public, after the Zionist Finance Ministry had promised, earlier this year that the inflation rate would not exceed a 32% limit for the year 1978.

In fact, Israel's economy has been suffering from grave agitations for a long time now. In July 1977, Menachem Begin came to power with a "plan of salvation" for the depressed Zionist economy. Begin's economic plan consisted of the cancellation of subsidies on commodities, a slow devaluation of the Israeli Pound and reducing the state's military expenditures. But things went worse, when the plan was carried out. So towards the end of October 1977, the plan acquired new points, the most important of which were eliminating exchange controls and floating the I.L. The October 1977 economic points appeared after Israel had lived through a series of economic complications, during the summer of that year.

## ISRAEL'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1977

An expected inflation rate of 25 to 30% then seemed possible for the year 1977, while inflation did

not exceed 17% until October 1977. The Zionist government had issued an estimated 8.2 billion I.L. between January and September 1977. "Such an increase in the cash-flow into the economy implies that Israel was passing from a serious monetary inflation to a most serious demand inflation", according to Arnon Gevni, Governor of the Zionist Central Bank.

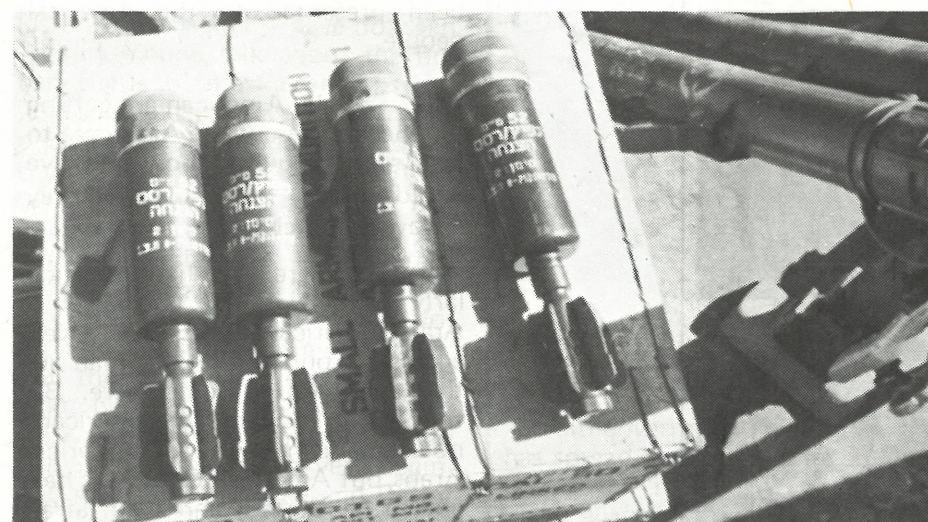
Israel also continued to run huge deficits both in its state budget and its overall balance of payments, due to the vast military and "security" expenditure, which in 1977 constituted far over 30% of the budget, and to the still increasing arms imports.

Zionist industry faces growing problems, with investments slackening and structural problems increasing because of the overwhelming military sector.

Unemployment is rising and amounted to 65,000 people without job, namely a 6.8% unemployment rate, a development which seriously "threatens" Zionist immigration policies.

## THE "FRIEDMAN-CURE": A HELP THAT DID NOT WORK

At present, waves of strikes and demonstrations are on the increase again, one year after Begin had started his "salvation" program for the weary Zionist economy. The Begin government had heavily relied on the advice of the U.S. neo-liberalist "magician" Milton Friedman who urged to float the Israeli Pound, eliminate exchange controls, reduce government spending mainly with regard to all subsidies for foodstuffs and other commodities of daily like, and relying on the "free market" to the fullest extent. This policy which tries to continue financing the militarist expenditures at the expenses of the common people, has failed to achieve any basic relief in the grievances of the Zionist economy, as even Milton has recently admitted.



Israeli weapons for the subversion of Lebanon.

# ZIONIST-ISOLATIONIST COLLABORATION SUBVERTING LEBANESE SOVEREIGNTY

## LEBANESE SOVEREIGNTY

The "play" which took place in the South of Lebanon on the 13th of last June when the Zionist military forces pulled ostensibly back after three months of open occupation, showed Israel's intention of keeping the South under its firm control. Israel handed the border strip towns and villages over to its staunch allies, the Lebanese isolationist forces, present there under the command of Majors Saa'd Haddad and Sami al-Shidyak, and trained by the Zionists themselves.

The Lebanese Isolationist Front which includes Pierre Gemayel's Phalangists and Camille Chamoun's National Liberals, speculates that the de-facto isolationist control over South Lebanon would eventually facilitate an isolationist takeover of the whole of Lebanon. The "Front" intends to use the situation in the South as a means of pressure which it can exert to deprive the legitimate Lebanese authorities — or any non-"Lebanese Front" regime — of its freedom of

taking the necessary political decisions and executing them.

## SABOTAGING LEBANESE AUTHORITY

In July 1978, a Lebanese Army unit headed to the South of Lebanon to open the road for re-establishing official Lebanese authority in that area, in accordance with U.N. Security Council Resolutions 425 and 426. The decision to send the Lebanese Army to the South was taken during the Latakia Summit meeting between Syrian President Assad and Lebanese President Sarkis on 31 May 1978. At that time, the Isolationist Front hypocritically "welcomed" the decision and promised to facilitate the mission of the army troops' entry to the South and their establishment of military positions in that area together with already present UN troops.

But when the decision was to be put into practice in July, the Lebanese Army unit was forced to stop any further advance to the South

near the village of Kawkaba when it came under heavy shelling on the part of Saa'd Haddad's gang, supported by Israeli artillery. Up to now, the Lebanese Army unit continues to be forcibly blocked there.

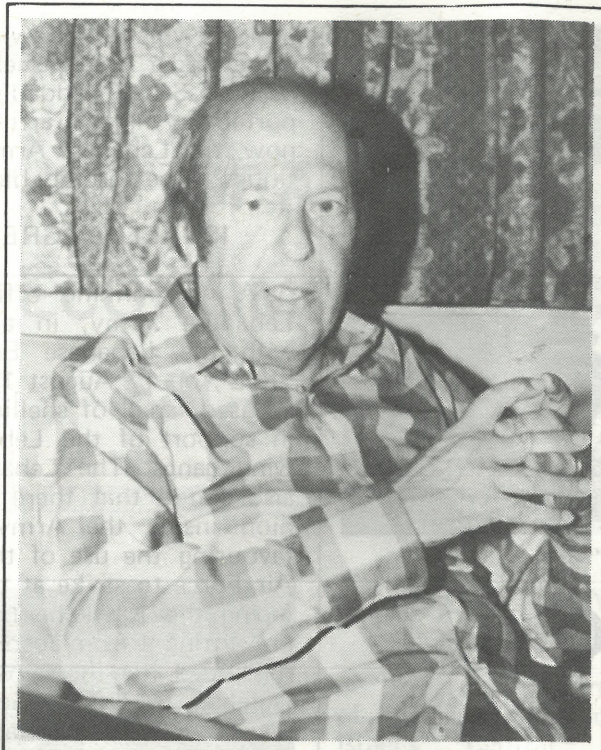
## ISRAELI AGGRESSION

A high-ranking officer of the Lebanese Army, in an interview with the Lebanese English daily "IKE", on 17 August 1978, openly accused Israel of shelling Kawkaba in support of the Lebanese right-wing gangs. The Lebanese officer also stated that there was an opinion inside the Army Command favouring the use of the Lebanese Air Force to strike at the obstacles facing the Kawkaba battalion and preventing it from accomplishing its mission. Later the same day, Israeli Defense Minister General Ezer Weizman warned that any non-Israeli airfighter to "approach" the Northern border of Israel would immediately be shot down.

Moreover, the Lebanese Arabic daily As-Safir affirmed that among others, nine Israeli "advisers" entered Lebanon during the night of 13 August and were received by a group of right-wingers from the National Liberal Party. "As-Safir" also said that some official sources have warned of an imminent political explosion which could follow a series of terrorist acts instigated inside the Western part of Beirut, terrorist acts supervised by the numerous Israeli "advisers" located in the isolationist sector ("As-Safir", 19 August 1978).

Such a high stage of Zionist-isolationist collaboration extending from northern to southern Lebanon, has put the Lebanese isolationist Front on its way of no return in throwing itself completely into the arms of the enemies of the Arab Nation. The "Front" finds itself fully entangled in the Zionist strategy of pushing it along on its suicidal mission after having alienated itself from Lebanon's Arab neighbours. This situation, with all its complications, must lead to further dangers, unless the Zionist-isolationist plot against Arab Lebanon receives a decisive answer from all progressive and anti-fascist forces inside this small country and anywhere in the world.





## Dr. LILIENTHAL ON ZIONISM

(Part Two)

In the last issue of PALESTINE (August 15 No. 13, Volume 4), we published the first part of an exclusive interview with Dr. Alfred Lilienthal, a leading American Jewish anti-Zionist. This is the second and last part of the interview dealing with Zionism and the anti-Zionist struggle.

**Q. —** There are those who argue that the Zionist lobby could have stopped the sale of war planes to the Arab world, but didn't do so because the sale of the planes was seen by Israel as well as the U.S. administration itself as facilitating certain moves by Sadat and could reinforce Begin's intransigence.

**A. —** Right, that is why I have said the sale of planes to Saudi Arabia and Egypt is not a fair test since people say that the Zionist lobby

could have defeated the motion and this is perfectly right. They had to placate Sadat's request for six C-130 transport planes but now they had to keep Sadat in line so it was not a defeat for the lobby. The lobby is strong and the Arab lobby is weak and a dismal failure in public relations in America. I emphasize this whenever I talk to journalists in the Arab World and mention that I of all people know how strong the Zionists are. You can't expect the techniques that you use successfully in the Arab world in talking to the Arab masses to work when you talk to a different people with a different mentality and a different psyche. It does not work. The Arabs have failed in bringing their case. There never was a more noble case. There never was a more just case so badly presented to a people than the Palestine case has

been presented to the American people.

**Q. —** Arab-American are getting together to present the Arab case to the American public; how effective would you say this is and have they achieved much?

**A. —** There is a little, particularly by the National Association of Arab-Americans which has a very aggressive public relations man and they are getting somewhere. But that is not enough. The Americans, not American Jews nor American Arabs, but American Christians have got to be alerted, and I am afraid that while the NAAA is gaining people, the propaganda coming out of Lebanon — Christians are being attacked, Christians under fire — on one side we are gaining strength, and on one side we are losing. Now I was just talking to the "A B C" man. I said how unfair it is to talk in terms of a war between Christians and Muslims when half of the Christians even among the Maronites are against Gemayel. When so many Christian Palestinians and so many Christian Greek Orthodox Lebanese are against the Rightists. And the Patriarch Maximos the 5th wants a Palestinian state. So it is grossly unfair, but there we have to meet this challenge. The Arabs have the money. Whenever they want to build a school or a dam, they bring in technicians. But why don't they do the same thing for their public relations? You have to get people, people who are not going to issue statements because it is going to make them popular in Cairo, Damascus or Baghdad. They are going to do their job in bringing the story to the American people as simple as "ABC".

**Q. —** What is your view regarding Carter's human rights rhetoric and recent call by different Zionist organizations on the American administration to take punitive measures against the USSR for what they termed the inhuman treatment of two Russian dissidents, and Carter's response accordingly?

**A. —** This is what I call selective human rights. You focus on human rights which you think are politically advantageous. You don't fo-

cus on other rights. I have not seen Andrew Young talk about the human rights of the Palestinians but he would talk of the human rights of certain black groups because he is aiming for the black vote in America. I challenge the sincerity of Andrew Young on human rights. At his press conference, he declared: "I am concerned that the few white minorities in Rhodesia might be driven into the sea as I am concerned that the 3 million Jews of Israel might be driven into the sea." An irrelevant comment, nothing to do with it, because in the very beginning he has complained and Carter complained of human rights that bring political gains. Now they are picking on the Soviet Union, and I say that whatever our policy towards the Soviet Union it should be based on America's interest and shouldn't be pro- or anti- Soviet because of the way they treat Jews in the country or treat Israel. This is not the way of judging U.S. — U.S.S.R. relations. They take, take, take and get us into trouble. They lose friends for us all over the world, I think as they are doing with the Soviet Union and the Shcharansky case.

When it comes to the question of human rights, one has to challenge their integrity and honesty and sincerity or the question of human rights.

**Q. —** Do you have any last comment?

**A. —** Yes. You Palestinians have to close ranks. You shouldn't argue now on what form of government you will have. First unify and get your state. Because your enemies work on the principal of divide and rule. And the U.S. is in the same position of dividing your movement. The length to which they go to divide is incredible. For example, it was only a couple of weeks ago after the latest bombing in Israel when the U.S. didn't criticize the P.L.O., they criticized Arafat. So now they want to separate the P.L.O. from Arafat. Whenever they can divide like a cake they speedily move in.

## IRAN ERUPTS ONCE AGAIN

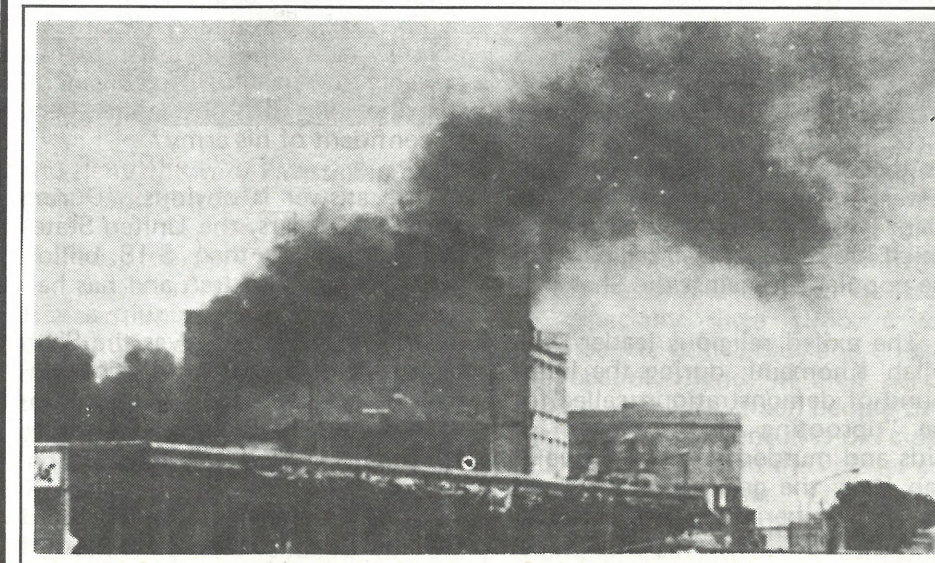
Anti-government rioting in Iran has spread throughout the country, taking the form of a popular uprising against the autocratic rule of the Shah. The popular upheaval has once again mobilized people of all creeds and political affiliations. But that has been, for a long time now, the characteristic of Iran: torn between the popular will to share in the country's wealth and participate democratically in determining its destiny, on the one hand, and the Shah's deception of maintaining his dictatorial rule backed by the U.S. on the other.

What characterizes this round of eruption in the active social volcano is that it has come in response to the latest declaration by the Shah of what he has termed "liberalization policy" which as always was followed by a large arms purchase from the United States. This is because Carter's Basic Human Rights rhetoric is being challenged even by Americans who have criticized the U.S. government's dealing with Iran

irrespective of its inhuman treatment of the indigenous populace. Naturally, for U.S. public consumption the Shah talks of improving the situation. No other proof is needed to assert this than the fact that the Shah's "liberalization policy" was declared to western journalists, in particular Americans.

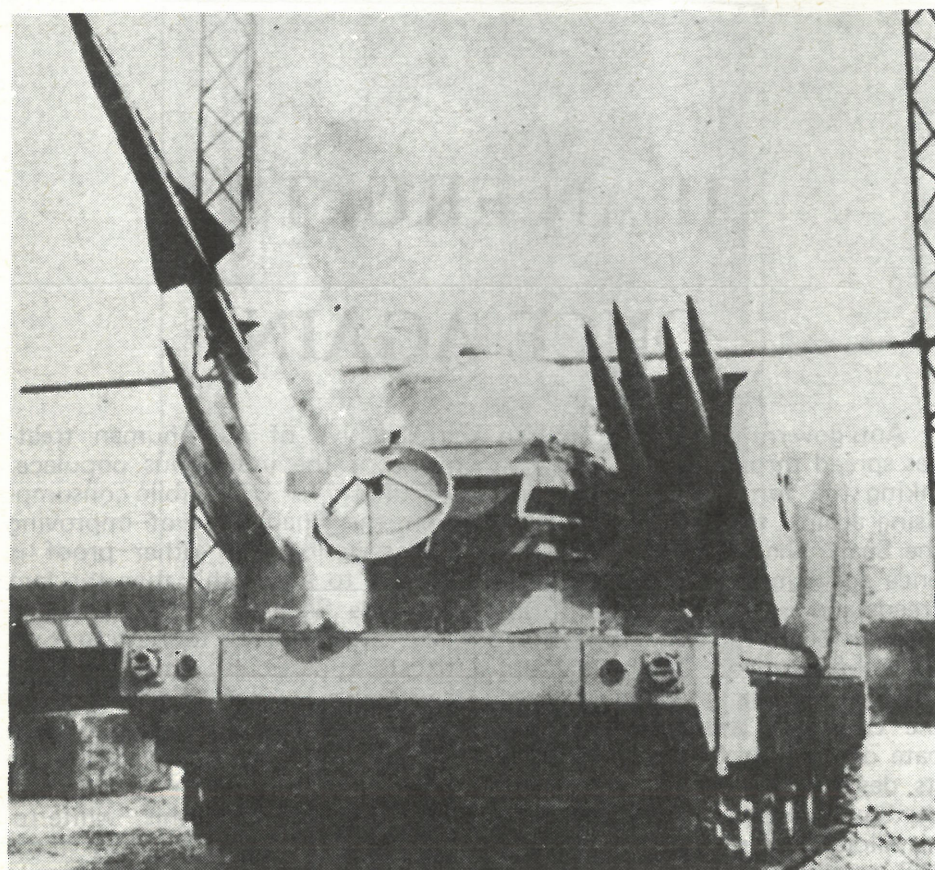
But what does the Shah concede in his "liberalization?" It is to be recalled that the Shah had declared over the mass media his "white revolution" which in his own words was intended to turn Iran into a major "political and military power in the region in the era of the great civilization". But despite large oil revenues the "era of the great civilisation" remained a dream sowing discontent among the people.

So the Shah declares once again "in 10 years we hope to be what Europe is today, but in 20 years we hope to be a fully advanced nation" ("AFP", 16 August, 1978). Accordingly he declared: "Because we are



Popular uprising in city of Qom





US "Rapier" missiles for imperial Iran.

moving so fast, the country cannot continue to be ruled in the same way, therefore there will be more liberalization." But the Shah did not reveal how the development is to be achieved and whether or not the people will be allowed their basic human rights and will participate in policy formulation. But does the Shah have to answer that? Obviously not since the Shah does not rule by the will of the people.

"Nobody can overthrow me, I have the support of 700,000 troops" ("U.S. News and World Report", p. 37, 24 June, 1978), declares the Shah pointing to where his power is vested. And this is the major cause of grievance in Iran which has mobilized all segments of the population against the Shah.

The exiled religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini, during the latest round of demonstrations, called for the "uprooting of the system of raids and murder, and the rescue of Iran from the grip of internal and external imperialists and colonialists" ("AFP", 15 August, 1978). Other popular political demands

have also focussed on the call for the downfall of the Shah and all the evils he stands for.

The Shah's reply, as could be expected, has been that the opposition, in particular the left, "is exploiting the situation by appealing to urban poor, who have not yet been fully absorbed into our development... but the military will never allow this country to be divided" ("U.S. News and World Report"). It is true that the Shah's projects do not take into consideration the poor, but how comes he is so confident of his army?

The answer is obvious. "During the last 20 years, the United States has sold more than \$18 billion worth of arms to Iran and has helped to organize and equip a vast security system that gives the Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi tight control of his country." ("International Herald Tribune", 14 July, 1978).

In 1977 alone out of "a record total of \$11.1 billion (U.S.) world wide arms sales 6.7 billion was for

Iran alone". ("New York Times", 10 November, 1977). Obviously the Shah feels confident that he has a strong enough suppressive organ that can enable him to dictate against the will of the people. In terms of intelligence, the notorious SAVAK is at his disposal. SAVAK "set up in 1975 by the CIA with help later from MOSSAD, the Israeli intelligence service", ("International Herald Tribune", 14 July, 1977) with its well over 50,000 agents, has proved to be a formidable tool of oppression.

In the final analysis the Shah could rely on the "presence of 40,000 U.S. technicians" ("International Herald Tribune", 11 September, 1977) diffused all through the country's military installations.

But why is America so keen on maintaining the rule of a dictator in Iran and sending in personnel and armaments at a time Carter declares human rights to be his guiding principle? The answer could be found in a release of the U.S. Committee on Energy and Natural Resources which declared: "If Iran is called upon to intervene in the internal affairs of any Gulf state, it must be recognized in advance by the U.S. that this is the role for which Iran is being primed" ("International Herald Tribune", 20 December, 1977). So Iran in the American strategic conception not only fulfills its role in CENTO but could be called upon for missions outside central Asia.

This is irrespective of Carter's rhetoric of "human rights" being a corner stone of U.S. foreign policy, why the U.S. oils the Shah's dictatorial machine.

The net outcome of this Shah-U.S. unholy alliance has been popular Iranian resentment at the Shah's rule and intensified anti-American struggle. The popular protest has mobilized a variety of people so that the Shah has coined the terminology of "Islamic-Marxists". A reference to the broadness of the movement against the Shah and American economic, military and cultural domination.

## PALESTINIAN POPULAR CULTURE AND ART – PART OF THE PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE

### Part One

In their land, the Palestinian people have preserved their old culture for centuries, with rich forms of literature, music, dance, architecture, of plastic and decorative art and craft expressions used in daily life. Palestinian culture is an integrated part of Arab culture, with some special Byzantine influence. But most of the specific features of Palestinian arts and crafts can be traced back directly to the highly developed civilization of the Arab-Semitic Canaanites. The Canaanites were – as is historically known – the first people settling in Palestine (since around 2500 B.C.) and providing the stock of the Arab Palestinian population of today.

It is easily forgotten that, historically, Palestine was under a coherent rule of a minority of invading Hebrew-Semitic tribes only for some 100 years (around 1000 B.C.); moreover, from an ethnic point of view, the bulk of Jewish colonizers invading in the wake of modern imperialism have practically nothing to do with the historic Hebrew tribes but have rather been traced, as far as this is possible at all, even by Zionist scientists to the historic Khazars living in the Caucasus, who were converted to Judaism.

Imperialism and Zionist colonialism not only have aimed and still aim to destroy the Palestinian people and their hold on their land, but – in a perverse attempt to "prove" that "there is no Palestinian people" – also to annihilate



and deny the very Palestinian civilization and culture.

Thus, for the Palestinian people the preservation of their culture, arts and crafts is not only a matter of cultivating and expressing their historic identity, but also an important form and part in the struggle of resistance against the decades-long annihilation campaign of Zionism.

Following the shocks of the

occupation and partial expulsion of 1948 and 1967, Palestinian arts eventually witnessed, parallel to the political and military organization of the Palestinian Popular Resistance especially since 1965, a real renaissance, both inside and outside the occupied land. In their partial exodus, the Palestinian people took with them their centuries-old culture which grew up in the villages and towns of Palestine. The skillful known-how of embroidery, for example, as handed down through





the generations, has been transferred to the refugee camps in Jordan and Lebanon and further cultivated and developed there. The P.L.O., the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, continues to pay the highest attention, through all its institutions and production sites, to the cultivation and development of Palestinian culture, as an expression of our national identity.

#### Weaving

Spinning and weaving have been practised in Palestine for millennia. As discoveries near Acca have proved, the Canaanites developed those crafts to high standards and were also masters in dyeing cloths, in particular with purple, a skill which they also provided to the Phenicians.

The 19th century saw a flourishing weaving and textile industry in Palestine, with Safad, Nazareth, Nablus, Beit Jala, Hebron, Majdal and Gaza being the centres of production. Traditionally, sheep and camel wool, goat hair and silk imported from Syria were used, later on increasingly cotton partially cultivated in Palestine itself, partially imported, mainly from Egypt. Among the colours, the blue of the indigo plant brought up in Palestine was the most famous one, and it still dominates the widely-used Palestinian popular clothes of today.

In the late nineteenth century, Palestinian textiles faced serious competition in local markets from British Manchester cotton imports. The local weaving centres specialized, however, in clothing material,

rugs and carpets (Kelims) and ground-sheets. During the British mandate for instance, 300 looms were working alone in Jala and in Majdal 500, and in 1948 there were 800. In 1948, the weavers of Majdal were driven out by the Zionist terrorists to Gaza.

Today, Gaza and Nazareth are still the centre of handweaving in the old tradition, and the manufacture of carpets. Other weaving centres of today are Safad, Majdal-Kurum, Nablus, Abu Dabs, Hebron and as-Sumu'. Outside the occupied territories, the SAMED workshops of the Palestinian Resistance have in recent years also intensified the manufacture of Palestinian-styled weaving products.

#### Embroidery

Embroidery is the art which is traditionally most common among Palestinian women. It is used not only to decorate the rich forms of popular clothes but also for various commodities like pillows, sheets, wall draperies, table-cloths etc.

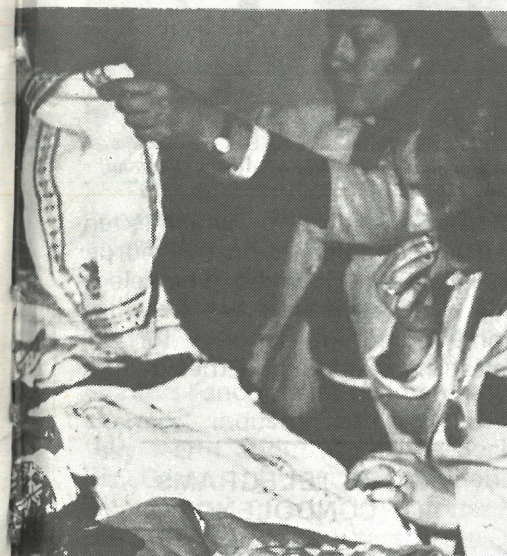
The art of embroidery originally had also a social function: even 10-year old girls were taught the locally prevailing ornaments and stitches, and the skill, accuracy and beauty a girl developed in embroidering especially her wedding-dress was taken as an exemplary standard to judge her abilities and personality. Nearly every village had its special ornaments and decorations. Even today, one can distinguish about 25 different local styles of embroidery in Palestine.

The single ornaments bear names linked to the natural and social environment like "Cypress", "Ear of corn", "Feather", "High Palm", "Rose"-order, "Apple"-order, "Tomato"-order, "Flower-pot", "Small Bird", "Cow-eye", "Necklet", "Pasha Tents", "Moons", "Stars", "Lighthouse", "Sword"-order, "Amulet", "Crescent", "Clock" etc.

The most famous became, and continues to be, the silk cord embroidery of Bethlehem, with the basic colours of gold, silver and red.



*Social role changing.*



*Palestinian workshop in Beirut.*



Its style has influenced many local Palestinian styles.

#### Social changes

The social changes following the Zionist aggression and occupation of Palestine with the destruction of hundreds of villages and the expulsion of over half of the Palestinian population, and also those following the emergence of the Palestinian Resistance, has deeply

changed the position and role of the Palestinian woman, which in turn has influenced the production of embroidery.

Those Palestinians who with their families had lived on their soil, ploughing and cultivating it or working as craftsmen, have become refugees. After the catastrophe, all efforts were directed at safeguarding their livelihood, and education became the first aim to which Pales-

tinian parents directed the attention of their children. The Palestinian people became the most educated people of the entire Middle East.

Under the new conditions, young women not only absolved academic education, but subsequently worked in various fields, especially in the education sectors, both at home where the family lived, and also far away in the countries of the Arab Gulf, the Arabian Peninsula, and other states. Likewise, Palestinian women have taken over important functions in all fields of the Palestinian Resistance.

Thus, the great majority of Palestinian women of today are no 1950s and in particular with the upsurge of organized national resistance, the wish to cultivate the skillful art was re-activated. Now, workshop centres for Palestinian embroidery have been established not only in Gaza, but also in Jordan, Syrian and Lebanon. They are important not only because of the quality and quantity of their productions but for the recognition of the need to cultivate the national arts.

In recent years, the SAMED workshops under the direction of the P.L.O. have also intensified embroidery productions, with vocational Palestinian artists, among them many women, participating in the development of the traditional designs and also in the invention of new designs inspired by the old ones.

*(to be continued in the next edition of "Palestine" with Part Two dealing with Palestinian jewellery, metal and glass ware, pottery, architecture, music and dance, as well as Zionist cultural thefts and frauds concerning Palestinian popular arts).*



# SOLIDARITY NEWS

## WIDESPREAD CONDOLENCES ON OCCASION OF KALAK'S AND HAMMAD'S MURDER

On the evening of 4 August, 1978, Yasser Arafat received a delegation of the Lebanese National Movement offering condolences on the martyrdom of Ezzedine Kalak and Adnan Hammad, and discussed with them the dimensions of the assassinations and their possible repercussions on the Palestinian and Arab levels.

Meanwhile the PLO leadership received several cables of condolences on the deaths of Kalak and Hammad, which stressed continuing support for the Palestinian Revolution and people, from: The Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization; the Egyptian National Movement and the National Union of Egyptian Students in Lebanon; the Tunisian Foreign Minister; Mrs. Wasila Bourguiba; Mr. Muhammad al Sabbah, Head of the Tunisian Communist Party; The Foreign Minister of the UAE; the Syrian Communist Party; the General Secretary of the Workers Union in Damascus; the Palestinian Higher Political Committee in Lebanon; the Secretariats of the General Unions of Palestinian Workers; Peasants, Students and Lawyers; Arab Students Unions in Bulgaria; the Palestinian communities in Paris, Rumania, Bulgaria, Uganda, Tanzania, Tunis, Sanaa; GUPS — Morocco and Bangladesh branches; the PLO office and Palestinian popular Organizations in Algeria; the PLO office in Sanaa; Palestinian teachers in Yemen; Palestinian workers in Yemen; Palestinian Workers', Teachers' and Writers' Unions in Egypt; the popular committees in Sabra and Chatila camps; and finally from Palestinian popular organizations in Beirut.

Other cables were received from



*Abu Ammar at funeral of Ezzedin Kalak and Adnan Hammad (with wife of Adnan Hammad)*

the Arab-Italian Friendship Association, the Italian C.P. organ, l'Unita, and from the French C.P. organ l'Humanité.

Meanwhile newspapers in occupied Palestine published messages of condolences from the Municipalities of Nablus, Qalqilya, Dora, Halhoul, Yatta, Hebron, Tulkarm, Toubas, Salfit, Ramallah and al-Bira.

## ARAFAT RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR; DEMOCRATIC CHRISTIANS DELEGATION

At noon, on 7 August, Yasser Arafat received the French Ambassador to Lebanon, Mr. Hubert Argod and a number of embassy officials, who visited him to offer the condolences of the French Government on the martyrdom of the PLO Director in Paris, Ezzedine Kalak, and his assistant Adnan Hammad, at the hands of paid assassins in the service of the Baghdad regime.

Arafat also received a delegation of the Organization of Democratic

Christians in Lebanon which extended its condolences on the murder of Kalak and Hammad. The delegation also reaffirmed the Organization's stand of support for the Palestinian people and their revolution.

## MORE TELEGRAMS OF CONDOLENCES

On August 9, Yasser Arafat received numerous cables from Palestinian unions and organisations in Arab, Islamic and foreign countries condemning the recent assassinations by the Iraqi regime. The cables stressed their support for the Palestinian Revolution. The cables are from the Council of Italian-Arab Solidarity; the Palestinians in Sri Lanka, and the U.S.A.; the Palestinian Student Union in Belgrade; and the Lebanese Kurdish Razkary Party. A cable of condolences was also received from Cypriot Socialist Party leader Vasos Lyssarides.

On 18 August, Yasser Arafat received cables of condolences and

condemnation from the Central Committee of the Moroccan Socialist Progress Party, the General Union of Palestinian Students, and students organizations in Tashkent in the USSR on the murder of Ezzedine Kalak, Director of the PLO office in Paris, and Adnan Hammad, WAFA correspondent in Paris.

The cables condemned the Iraqi crimes and asserted their solidarity with the Palestinian Revolution against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

## PALESTINIAN CHILDREN RETURN FROM GDR

Twenty children, the sons and daughters of the martyrs of the Palestinian Resistance movement, arrived in Beirut on 16 August, after spending three weeks at a summer holiday camp north of Berlin. They spent several days with workers and their children at a chemical industry complex where they learnt about life in the Socialist German Democratic Republic and experienced the fraternal solidarity of youngsters from all over the world with the fighting Palestinian people.



*Palestinian cubs returning from German Democratic Republic*

## DJIBOUTI CONDEMNS ATTACKS ON PLO

On 10 August 1978, the President of the Djibouti Arab Republic Hassan Gouled announced his government and people's condemnation of the attacks on PLO representatives. In a meeting with the PLO representative in Djibouti, he stressed his support for the PLO in its armed struggle against Zionism.

The meeting was also attended by the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Djibouti.

## WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS RENEWS SOLIDARITY WITH PLO

The World Federation of Trade Unions issued a communiqué in Prague, on 18 August 1978, affirming its solidarity with, and support for, the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The communiqué urged workers and trade unions all over the world to take further moves along the road of solidarity with the Palestinian workers and people in their just struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. The communiqué also denounced the ugly crimes committed against the Palestinian revolutionaries aiming at liquidating the Palestinian Revolution under the PLO's leadership, in the interest of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

## ABU LUTF MEETS MEMBER OF PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

On 16 August, Abu Lutf, Head of the PLO Political Department, met with Comrade Fessaha Zewde, a member of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference of Solidarity with the struggle of the Arab, African, Latin American and Asian peoples. The conference will be held in Addis Ababa between the 15 and 17 September 1978. During the meeting points of view were exchanged on the situation in the Middle East and the African Continent. Comrade Zewde later visited the Samed establishments and the al-Soumoud Children's Home.

## NOVOSTI: THE PALESTINIANS GIVE THEIR LIVES TO ACHIEVE A JUST AND CONCLUSIVE PEACE

The U.S.S.R. news agency, Novosti published an article on 12 August 1978 commenting on the events in Lebanon, and on the Lebanese rightists who try to involve the name of the Palestinian Revolution in the events instigated by the Lebanese rightists themselves supported by Zionism and imperialism.

Novosti said that the solution to the Palestinian question will not be through annihilating the Palestinian camps. 19 months of bloodshed, in the 1975-76 war, cost Lebanon a great deal, but the solution of the Palestinian question did not go forward one step. There is no way to solve it except by recognizing the just right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and establish their independent state.

Novosti added that Palestinian revolutionary militants fight courageously and give their lives to accomplish this aim.





المؤتمر العالمي للتضامن  
مع نضال الشعوب الأفريقية والعربية  
ضد الامبريالية والعنصرية  
أديس أبابا - أيلول ١٥ - ١٧ - ١٩٧٨

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE WITH THE  
STRUGGLE OF AFRICAN AND ARAB PEOPLES AGAINST  
IMPERIALISM AND RACISM



P.L.O.  
UNIFIED INFORMATION

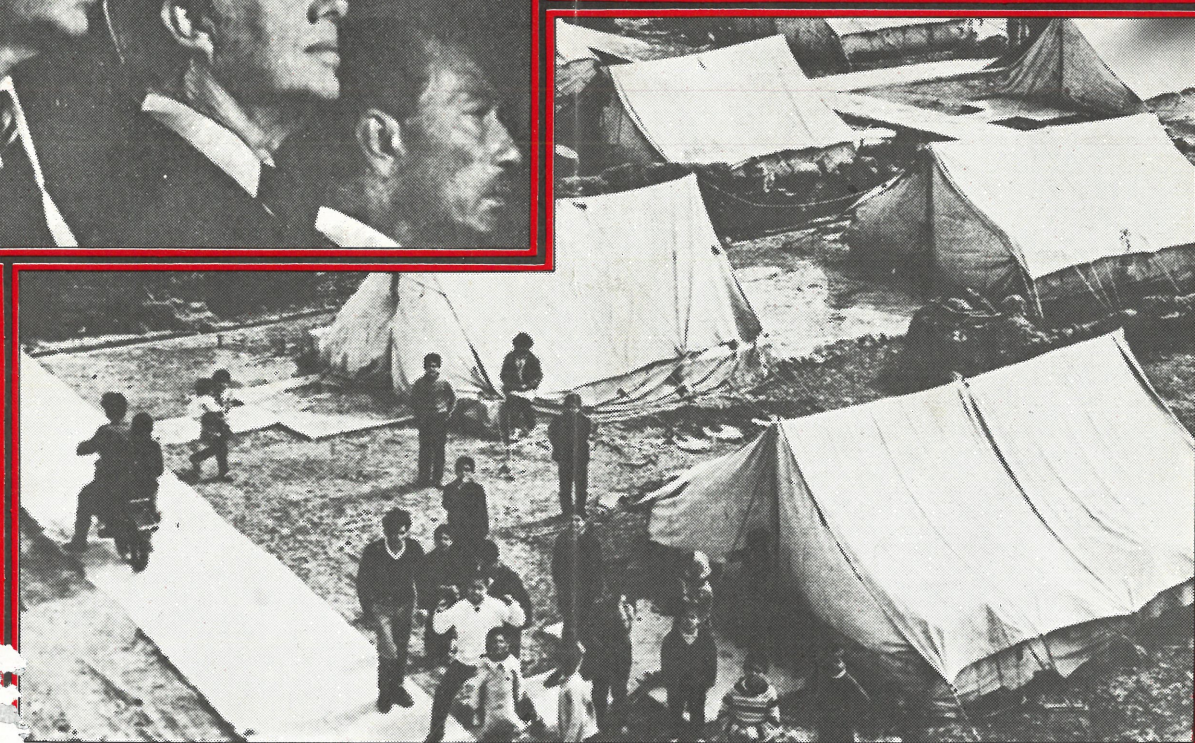
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**AGAINST  
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